The New-York Times.

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HAPPY NEW-YEAR!

Welcome to Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Two.

How the Day Will be Honored Among Us.

Some Account of the Customs of Our Forefathers.

New-Year's Eve in the Metropolis.

Seeing the Old Year Out and the New Year In.

Services Appropriate to the Occasion in the Churches.

Retrospective Views of Various Matters.

There are few, if any, civilized countries in which the first day of the year is not observed as a holiday and day of rejoicing. In England it is usually devoted to the giving of dinner and supper parties, at which long sundered members of the family often contrive to come once more together and gather round the paternal hearth. In France *le jour de l'an* is devoted to visiting and the giving of presents. None must come empty-handed, and whether it be a china orange or a diamond bracelet, something must be given to every friend or acquaintance on whom a call is made. In Russia the day is also observed very strictly, though it must be remembered that as the Russians still calculate by the Julian and not by the Gregorian calendar, their New-Year's Day has already passed. In Germany and Holland, visits are paid and congratulations exchanged in a quiet way, as befits the citizens of these lands, and in Persia the curious old custom still prevails of exchanging gilded eggs, painted and decorated in much the same manner as those known among us as Easter eggs. Formerly the day was held sacred by all the Celtic tribes, and also by the Jews and Romans. The mistletoe was gathered by the Druids on this day with much ceremony, and preserved in their temples or sacred places. All this has passed, however, and the first day of the year is now regarded merely as a holiday.

The fashion of paying New-Year's calls that prevails in this good City, was set, as the chronicles inform us, some hundred and fifty years ago, when our Knickerbocker ancestors, habited in their long coats, buckled shoes and cocked hats, armed with strong walking staffs, and using no other means of locomotion than their own sturdy limbs, promenaded gravely through the principal streets of the City, and paid their respects to their friends and acquaintances. It was not a long walk then from one end of the City to the other. Their calls could all be included in a circle of one mile in diameter. They thought not of hacks, or omnibuses or street-cars. The vexed questions of underground and viaduct and arcade and pneumatic railroads never vexed them, for their own strong legs were all sufficient to carry them whither they would go. They did not hurry themselves in paying their visits; walked slowly, and with somewhat serious countenances, as if bent on business of importance; gravely saluted the heads of the families on whom they called; had their jokes, mild ones of course, with the younger members; drank a glass of schnapps, and perhaps broke a cruller or oily cake, or ate some spiced bread, and on departing left a small memento of their visit in the hands of the serving-maid that stood at the door. Could these simple citizens but wake to life and see how their descendants spend the first day of the year they would certainly be something more than astonished. The smart carriages, dashing horses and liveried footmen that convey our *jeunesse dorée* on their New Year's visits would strike them as evidences of our wealth and luxury, but what would they think of the tables set out in some of our fashionable houses; of the patés, the jellies, the cakes, the flowers, the silver, the glass, the wines and liqueurs, in contrast with their own plain tables and simple fare? We don't know, and, therefore, we will leave some one else to answer the question.

Today will be spent in this City and Brooklyn much, we suppose, as other New-Year's days have been spent. Our young friends of the sterner sex will, ere this, have made out the list of families whom they intend to honor with calls. They will have selected the companions whom they intend to take with them, for they never, by any chance, go alone; half the pleasure of a visit would be lost, in their estimation, if they did so. They will also have selected the habiliments in which they purpose to adorn themselves, comprising their shiniest hat, tightest pair of boots, best padded coat and most delicately-tinted gloves, and if they intend to do the thing in style, will of course have spent their week's salary in engaging a hack for the occasion. On the other hand, our friends of the gentler sex will also, of course, have selected their toilets, with the mysteries of which we will not interfere, and will have decided whether their tables shall be graced by golden sherry or sparkling champagne, or ambrosial punch, or all three, or none, and let us hope that they will come to the latter decision. Let them place no temptation in the way of their visitors, so shall they escape calls from half tipsy young gentlemen, and save much glass-ware and furniture from destruction, to say nothing of stains on silken dresses or velvet carpets. As a further inducement to them to forego the practice of supplying potables of an intoxicating nature on this day, we can assure them that it is no longer fashionable, and that our first families will this year honor the custom by its breach, and not by its observance.

It is said that the practice of making New-Year's calls is fast dying out; that "the forward flowing tide of time" is gradually swallowing up this, as it has many another old custom, and we have no doubt that many families, whose incomes are not equal to their wants, would gladly dispense with the trouble and cost of providing the refreshments which visitors seem to look for; but the man who does not keep open house on New-Year's Day is looked upon as somewhat stingy and close-fisted. Yet it must be allowed that the tax upon the purse, the patience and the time of those who do observe the old custom, and who are honored by numerous callers is something fearful to contemplate, and there seems to be but little doubt that a few years hence the custom will have fallen almost, if not quite, into oblivion. However this may be, our young friends will, we are quite sure, make their usual number of calls today, and though the clerk of the weather makes no promises of a fine day, but, in fact, speaks of "south-easterly winds" and "cautionary signals," yet we will hope for once that he is wrong, and that the New-Year may come to us brightly and smilingly.

Business will be entirely suspended. The Post-office will be open for an hour or two in the morning, and also the Custom-house for the clearance of vessels. All the United States Courts, and offices connected with them, will be closed, except the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, which is required to be open on the first Monday of every month by a rule of the Supreme Court. All the civil and criminal Courts will be closed, with the exception of the Police Courts, which will be open until noon. The Coroners' office will also be open until 12 o'clock. The new Common Council will assemble in the Governor's Room, organize, and then adjourn. The newly-elected Judges of the Civil Courts will be sworn into office and Gen. SIGEL will assume the duties of Register. The Mayor will send no message to the Common Council this year, believing, as he remarked a day or two ago, that "dying speeches are always regarded with distrust." At the City Hall there will be no reception. The Mayor "does not feel like it," as may well be supposed, and the keeper of the City Hall, Mr. ROOME, will forego his purposed reception on account of the recent and sudden death of his brother-in-law. In the new Court-house, Sheriff BRENNAN and County Clerk LEOW will be on hand from 11 to 1 o'clock, and welcome all who feel disposed to drop in. Neither Mr. TWEED nor Mr. CONNOLLY, we are informed, will hold receptions.

New-Year's in Brooklyn.

Yesterday was extremely unpleasant for the last day of the year, but notwithstanding this fact, some of the churches in which watch-meetings were held were well attended. The Young Men's Christian Association held special services, commencing at 9½ last evening, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. PENTECOST. Watch-meetings were also held in the De Kalb-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, at which a discourse was delivered by Miss SARAH FINLEY, of the Society of Friends; at the Washington-street, York-street, the Centenary and other Methodist churches.

This morning the business of New-Year's calling will be commenced at an early hour, and continued without intermission, regardless of the condition of the weather. Extensive preparations have been made by the ladies, and many of them have determined to refrain from presenting their friends with intoxicating liquors or wines of any character. On Saturday the postmen were kept busy delivering cards of gentlemen who have adopted this method of paying their respects.

Among the official receptions today are those of Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Mayor POWELL, at the Mayor's office. The visitors will consist of the personal and political friends of both, who will doubtless be agreeably entertained. The Controller elect and the Auditor elect, Messrs. SHROEDER and SHAURMAN, will receive at their offices during the hours of 11 and 12. Sheriff WALTER will entertain all who may call upon him at the jail, and expresses the wish that he may never be called upon to receive them in his official capacity. The Police force will be on duty all day to take care of those who may be overcome and unable to take care of themselves. It is hoped that there may be no disorder of a serious nature, and that the guardians of the peace will deal gently with the erring.

New-Year's in New-Jersey.

Business will be generally suspended, today, in the cities of New-Jersey, and the usual customs will be observed. The newspapers give notice that they will suspend publication, and the banks and public offices will be closed. Last night the Methodist churches held "watch-night" services. At the Wayne-street Reformed Church, Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, D. D., preached his twenty-second anniversary sermon. Services were held in churches of other denominations suitable to the occasion.

NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

Seeing the Old Year Out and the New Year In.

The practice of seeing the old year out and the new year in is one most devotedly believed in by children. For being sent to bed punctually at 8 o'clock on ordinary occasions, they look forward to sitting up late as one of the most exquisite of pleasures. It need scarcely be stated that their elders by no means share their sentiments, and when they yield on New-Year's Eve, make a sacrifice of their own feelings which the youngsters cannot comprehend, and therefore are by no means sufficiently grateful for. For they sit cheerlessly in the half-warmed rooms, endeavoring to pass away the hours in sprightly conversation, while sleep sits mockingly on their eyelids and woos them to the rest that custom will not let them enjoy. Generally, cards supply the place of conversation, and the excitement of a few rubbers kills the tyrant Time, until the chiming of the bells tells that the old year has expired.

But yesterday was Sunday, and no such resource was practicable. The children, spite of every device, were compelled to fall asleep on sofas, and nestled in easy chairs, after exacting a promise from elder sisters and mammas and aunts that they should be awakened faithfully five minutes before the all-important time. The seniors being bound by their promises could not possibly indulge in a little nap, and so were compelled to suffer all the pangs of weariness and *ennui*. Few thought of all that had been since the year. A bright and radiant being came from the bosom of chaos and old night to rule the world. Fewer still pictured all that may be with the incoming lord of the seasons, the youngest child of Time. The moralist and the sage have ever chosen the ending of the year as a subject to point a moral and to inculcate a truth. The preachers of the day echo the thunders of their teachings; and as they review the story of the past, beckon their hearers to brighter paths and nobler duties. But despite all this, New-Year's Eve has ever been looked upon as a social festival, and the gloomy words duty and reflection find few welcomers. It is an opportunity of flirtation nobly embraced by the young, and it is the precursor of those calls which satiate the vanity of the fair.

SYLVESTER ABEND.

New-Year's Eve Among the Germans.

Among our German fellow-citizens the advent of the New-Year was duly celebrated in customary manner by a variety of social festivities and pastimes, including soirées, balls and musical entertainments, for which extensive preparations had been made by the numerous vocal and musical organizations. New-York Sing Academie, a leading German vocal organization, composed of gentlemen and lady vocalists, had a Sylvester soirée dansante at the Germania Assembly Rooms, which included a drawing for prizes, which were distributed among the ladies, who fully enjoyed the occasion. The vocal society Uhlandbund was enged in similar festivities at its hall, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street, which was fully decorated for the occasion, and illuminated with a huge lighted Christmas tree.

The Rothmaenner Liedertafel was engaged in an entertainment at its hall in Fourth-street, for which a rich programme was presented, including vocal and musical exercises. Company I of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Capt. SCHURCHARD, gave a military ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which was largely attended by members of the different militia organizations. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York of the order of Harugari, gave a ball at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night, at which there was also drawing for prizes.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave a soirée at its splendid club-house in Fourth-street, which included a prize distribution among the ladies. The New-York Maennerchor was engaged in an entertainment at the hall of the Lese Verein, in Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. It terminated in a ball, which was enjoyed until a late hour. Similar festivities had been arranged by a number of other minor organizations, and by many private parties. The places of amusement along the Bowery and the avenues, the Atlantic, the Bowery and the National Gardens, Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, and other localities, were largely attended in the evening by pleasure seekers, listening to the musical and histrionic performances, which are usually given on Sundays under the name of "sacred concerts." In the meantime the German churches were largely attended by the church-going portion of the German public.

Colored Watch Meeting at Shiloh Church.

"Freedom's Watch Meeting" at Shiloh Presbyterian Church (colored) at the corner of Prince and Marion streets, last night, was a jubilee worthy the occasion. From 8 o'clock in the evening until after 9 the services consisted of the customary prayers, preaching and singing. Afterward the hours until midnight were occupied by many prominent speakers and the sweet songs of "the Jubilee singers of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn." Rev. HIGHLAND GARNETT, Mr. WHITE, of the Fisk University; AARON M. POWELL, Rev. Mr. MIMGINS and others were among those who addressed the meeting. Every subject of interest to the colored citizens of the land was discoursed on. The labor of educating the emancipated slaves, the necessity of obtaining the passage of a liquor prohibitory law, the true status of man and other topics found favor with the orators, alternated with pleasant plantation melodies and sacred lyrics until the hands of the clock pointed to the last moment of 1871. A large congregation was delighted, and went home when '72 had fairly started.

Watch-Meeting at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The watch-night meeting of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church was largely attended. The meeting was opened by a sermon from the pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, followed by prayer and singing. Several persons were received as members of the Church, and a large number of persons converted. One, a gentleman eighty years of age, addressed the congregation, related some interesting stories to the congregation, and the last hour of the old year died away amid an exciting prayer delivered by an old lady who was converted by the prayers of her grandmother.

STATISTICS OF THE OLD YEAR.

The Business of the Civil Courts During the Year 1871.

Although, with but one or two exceptions, the clerks of the civil State Courts have not yet made up their usual statements, yet it may be generally asserted that the business of those Courts during the past year has not, either in the numbers or importance of the cases disposed of, equaled what had been done the previous year. A very large number of suits involving conflicting rights between wealthy and powerful corporations, which had largely occupied the attention of the Courts during the preceding year, had either been settled or carried to higher Courts outside of the district. Whether for the weal of the community or not, it has been a general complaint among members of the Bar, that during the year just closed legal business was on the decline. This is doubtless due, in some degree, to a growing disposition among business men to submit questions of commercial dispute, where abstruse principles of law are not involved, to arbitration, rather than incur the delay and expense incident to litigations in Court. The Bar Association, at its inception frowned upon not only by some members of the profession, but also by some members of the Bench, has within the past year ripened into a solid and influential organization, not only exercising a wholesome power for good to the Bar, but also presenting a strong barrier to corruption on the Bench, and improvident or unwise legislation affecting the public interests.

During the year, the number of divorces entered in the Courts has been unusually large, exceeding largely that of previous years. Nor were they of the class known as fraudulent divorces, which have perceptibly decreased, but, so far as appears, rested on unmistakably legal grounds. This speaks rather unfavorably for the condition of public morals; but it may be remarked that the parties obtaining such decrees in the Courts of this City are very rarely found to be among those of recognized standing in the community. On the contrary, by far the greater number of them are persons belonging to the lower order of society, generally engaged in disreputable pursuits, and on whose consciences the marriage obligation, as all others, sits lightly indeed.

The popular upheaving which in November last routed and dispersed the leaders of the corrupt City Ring seems not only to have accomplished its purpose there, but has shed a wholesome influence over the administration of justice in the Courts. None familiar with the current business as transacted from day to day can fail to perceive that a respectful deference to a just and discriminating public opinion now characterizes the acts of some of the Judges, where heretofore contemptuous defiance was not even sought to be concealed. Two Judges of the Superior Court, both above reproach personally and officially, leave the Bench with the termination of this year, to be replaced by two others of ripe scholarship and unsullied reputation. In the Marine Court, Judge ALKER gives place to Judge SPAULDING, while Judge BARRETT ascends the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the room of Judge SUTHERLAND. Excepting these changes, in the matter of organization, all the civil Courts will begin the New-Year as they end the old.

So far as reports of the number of cases disposed of in the different Courts during the year just closed have been prepared, the following is the result: In the Supreme Court, Part I., 123 cases were tried, each before a jury, and 10 without a jury. There were 101 inquests, 25 cases dismissed, and 12 referred. Total, 271.

In Part II. of the same Court, there were 184 trials before a jury, and 11 without. There were 63 inquests, 16 dismissals, and 5 cases referred. Of the 184 jury trials had in this last branch of the Court, 104 were before Judge BRADY, 62 before Judge VAN BRUNT, and 18 before Judge SUTHERLAND.

In the Marine Court, General Term, there were 216 appeals from judgments at Special Term, 62 of which were affirmed and 47 reserved. The total number of judgments entered during the year was 3,856; number of summons, 2,344; warrants, 234; attachments, 823; jury cases, 169; non-jury cases, 478; motions, 5,541.

The Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas disposed of their full share of the year's litigations.

Marriages, Births and Deaths of the Past Year.

DR. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, Register of Records to the Board of Health, and his deputy, Dr. J. F. NAGLE, have prepared a report of the vital statistics of the past year, from which we obtain the following interesting facts and figures: In January, February and March of 1871, there were 6,555 deaths, 540 still-births, 1,799 marriages and 5,212 births. In April, May and June, 6,607 deaths, 545 still-births, 2,233 marriages and 4,371 births. In July, August and September, 7,931 deaths, 602 still-births, 2,155 marriages, 5,423 births. In October, November and December, 5,859 deaths, 561 still-births, 2,479 marriages, 5,798 births. Making a grand total for the year 1871 of 26,952 deaths, 2,268 still-births, 8,666 marriages, and 20,784 births. Nature's laws show that as a rule the births exceed the deaths, yet in consequence of the concealment of many of the former this does not always appear. The first quarter of the past year shows the deaths recorded exceed the births by 1,243. In the last quarter the excess was but 61.

In the month of July we find the largest number of deaths, 3,613. November appears to have been the healthiest month of the year, as only 1,834 deaths are recorded. December is the most prolific month, having 1,949 children. April seems to have been the unproductive month, as it has the least number of births, 1,320. The favorite nuptial month was September; in it 901 marriages took place, while cold, blustering March was discarded by Hymen as much as possible, only 523 couple having mated. Three mothers appear to have been blessed with triplets, while one hundred and fifty-one women had twins.

Foreign Arrivals at the Port of New-York for 1871.

Below we give our usual table of the foreign arrivals during the year, compiled from the official record at the Government Barge Office, through the courtesy of Mr. ALFRED MABIE, chief boarding officer:

Nationality.	War vessels.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	..	183	253	371	523	875	2,205
British	1	498	207	536	693	422	2,357
North German	1	124	44	129	39	2	339
Norwegian	..	2	10	187	42	1	242
Italian	..	..	2	108	45	1	156
French	1	22	1	12	10	8	54
Danish	..	..	..	10	32	3	45
Spanish	..	..	1	14	21	6	42
Swedish	1	..	..	28	9	1	39
Austrian	..	..	4	20	7	..	31
Dutch	..	..	1	4	19	6	30
Portuguese	..	..	6	5	10	2	23
Russian	3	..	1	13	..	..	17
Belgian	..	1	1	5	..	..	7
Brazilian	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Mexican	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Argentine	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Haytien	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Greek	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dominican	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	7	830	532	1,444	1,458	1,335	5,606

NEW-YEAR'S SERMONS.

Church of All Souls—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Bellows—Review of the Year.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached, yesterday morning, at All Souls' Church, on the subject of the closing year. He took for his text, Hebrews, first chapter and part of the twelfth verse, "For thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail." After a powerful introduction, he said: Yet, broidered on the shining scimitar of the year, there is always a new damask, a new pattern, shaped on the bright steel forged by the Almighty hand out of blood and tears and human lives. Every year is a sword just like the one that preceded it, but the damasking is different. Each one has a new legend—that of this year is stranger in foreign lands than in our own. In these consolidated times, however, all nations live in and for and by each other. Said the Roman poet, "Nothing that is human is foreign to me," and it was truer than he thought. We here in America are interested in whatever is happening in the habitable world. We stand by the bedside of that disappointing Prince who got worse when his doctors said he was going to get better, and who became convalescent when they said he was going to die. We thrill as England thrills, we sorrow for France and exult with Germany. ROSSEL cannot die like a hero, but he fills our streets with his funeral. And when DOLLINGER protests, our pulpits passionately echo back his protestations. Yet have we had our own events of importance to mark the receding front of 1871. First I name the Treaty of Washington, of the highest importance, not only in the things it contained, but in its magnificent promises of good to come. Two great nations, jealous of each other, and watched by the lurid eyes of other peoples, agree to settle their differences by a Court of Arbitration, and the Commissioners appointed on each side vie with each other in splendid courtesies. Such a noble act places them at once in the van of progress, because they conquered those feelings of pride that heretofore have arrayed embattled hosts against each other and covered fair lands with blood and rapine and the flashing breath of battle. It is, perhaps, the inauguration of a new policy. We have seen, it may be, the last of the "last reason of kings," and have gazed for the last time upon war's horrid front. May it be so; may the time have come when every nation shall have the dignity and the elevation of thought to settle their disputes in a similar way. The second event which is damascened on the shining blade of the expiring year is the burning of Chicago, a dreadful occurrence whose lurid flames lighted up the fronts of every other city in the world. The extraordinary conditions under which we live in 1871 made a solidarity of sentiment a possible fact for the first time. Not for the first time, indeed, have great sorrows brought forth great charities, for such is the inevitable law of the human heart, alike in every age. But here the burning no sooner happened than it became known throughout civilization. Far off India and the isles of tropic seas heard the news and wept over the miseries of Chicago. No sooner had it become known than a rush of charity came from every quarter and rolled on to Lake Michigan and its ruined city. This union was one of mere sentiment, it may be said. True, but it was more than that. Providence leaves very few of our duties to the operation of mere sentiment. He mingles usually an alloy of self-interest with our finest feelings. Everybody smarted at the burning of Chicago; everybody had something the less—fewer houses, may be fewer greenbacks, fewer slices of bread and butter—because Chicago was in ashes, and meals were scanty there. To some this may depreciate the value of the charity. To me it does not, and I spy more hope in this community of interest than in the community of sentiment which has been so lauded. The third event which has happened during the past year is, to me, the most striking, the most memorable, and the most deeply important, because it pertains absolutely to American life. It was simply the question whether the ballot-box should be stuffed or not, but on that hinged the future of our country. It was not a mere matter of political aspect, it was Republicanism, or rather Republican institutions, which were at stake. A knot of men had banded together, had seized upon all the avenues of power, had gained the treasury, and were executing an injustice that was magnificent in its proportions. Public life had become in New-York a matter of diamonds, theft, champagne, and courtesans. It was the "Black Crook," it was the beggar's opera in real life. The publication of the secrets of the Controller's office awoke that public feeling that had slumbered for years. A tide of patriotism rolled in upon the guilty and washed them high and dry. But who were responsible for these men's excesses and their thefts? We, the educated classes; we, the thinking; we, the reasoning men, who knew all along that these men were thieves, and were spending ill-gotten gains in the same manner that Dick Turpin wasted the purses he took on Black-heath. They fooled and flattered the people but they never deceived us. We knew from the first what they were, but not the eloquent invectives of a leading newspaper nor the rumors of their robberies, that were thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, nor our knowledge of these men's lives, and of their hastily-acquired wealth could sting us into action until the TIMES thrust long columns of figures before our noses. Then came the renaissance of public life. The preacher then resumed his power, sure in the conviction that the hearts he addressed were not altogether torpid. Every class awoke to the remembrance of its duties, and recognized that the citizen must never be lost in the merchant or the banker or the manufacturer. For these three things that we have received from the year we owe the deepest gratitude to our Almighty Father.

Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, discoursed yesterday morning on "The Old Year and the New," selecting his text from the thirteenth chapter, tenth verse of Exodus, "They shall keep these ordinances from year to year." He observed that among civilized and among most of the uncivilized races, it had been the custom to watch the departure of the old and to greet the incoming of the new year with peculiar ceremonies. We exchange presents which express kindly feelings of respect and affection; existing loves are continued; old feuds and quarrels are forgotten, and, joining in the spirit of the season, there is general peace and good-will. To the American people this festival is singularly significant. The character of our people inclines them to rush and hurry, and they are worn out from intellectual exertion. The great purpose of our merchants and business men seems to be to outstrip each other in the race for fortune—to compress sixteen hours' labor into twelve hours' actual employment, and to ignore everything but the acquisition of wealth. The hurry and strife of everyday life begets an indifference to morality and virtue; and, solicitous only for success, it frequently happens that we totally ignore the relations of right and wrong. Our business energies should never be so ardent as to render us forgetful of our conscience; the latter should ever be the governing and directing power. Temptation always finds an easy prey in the impetuous and unthinking, and success is often accompanied by regret at a departure from virtuous principles. But the season for the correction and improvement of the moral character had now arrived. Each one should look back upon the record of the past year and see what he has done. There are faults to rectify and eradicate, improvements to be made, virtues to be cultivated, and a general standard of moral excellence to be laid down. The dawning of a new year was a fresh epoch in our lives, and should be regarded as another station to halt and review the past. He exhorted them to profit by its experiences, and to enter upon the New Year with renewed determination to do more for the interest of Christianity and humanity.

Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached, yesterday morning, in Trenor Hall, on Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, his subject being "Looking Backward." There were times, he said, when it became us to pause and take note of profit and loss, and such a time was the closing of an old year and the beginning of a new. To look back equally and thoroughly, we should know everything that transpired, and to make a wise prophesy, we must draw correct impressions from what has gone before. The retrospective and prophetic were alike governed by feeling, sentiment and emotion, rather than by the judgment. We send regrets back and desires forward. We look back through emotion, fear and disappointment, and forward through fancy and hope; hence delusion wraps the whole subject. The traveler in the East o'er the desert waste looks forward, and where there is nothing but sand discovers lakes, and, looking back, he sees lakes on ground o'er which he trod but half an hour before, and found it naught but sand. Similar illusions are thrown over both the past and the future. Until recently it was the custom to locate what was termed the Golden Age somewhere in the post pre-historic age of which men knew nothing. But it was all a dream. Those who worked hard looked back to a time when they suppose there was no work; and those who bore heavy burdens to a time when men must have been burdenless and happy, when they lived not by the sweat of their brow, but plucked the spontaneous fruits which grew around them. But history has resolved the old world into its elements, and found it not so very desirable a place. Now we turn to the future. If there is any one thing certain it is that the past is all we have—all knowledge, all experience, toil, struggle, endeavor are there. The past is a fact, the future is a dream. What is to come we conjecture, the past we know. Today honor, nobleness and truth have in no degree diminished in the world. But let us take a brave, manly look at the past years. They are gemmed all over with bright fancies, favors and hours of delight. In the past are all the joys that made our youth so beautiful. They are pictures in memory, now to be hung up in the galleries of the heart. Who shall say how much of the sweetness of our natures is due to the hours of delight at home. We also look back on hours of sorrow. All who have had youth have had sorrow. All who have dreamed a dream have had their waking disappointment. But how many of those sorrows have been overgrown by the luxuriant growth of the heart. Some have floated away in the sunlight, others changed into patience and submission. If, looking at them earnestly, we can see they were messengers of good, then we may well bless them. Some look back on errors that leave their mark on all the rest of life. Men make mistakes that tell on all their future. If we have committed such, let us look them in the eye. We may not be able to repair them now, but we may avoid them in the future. If we cannot improve them to our own good, we may improve them to the good of others. And, after all, there is not much cause for regret, for we are in the hands of God. Perhaps we could not have done much better, for the conviction cannot be evaded that there is a law which controls all human actions, and it is not for us to reflect on the Universe or indulge in fruitless regrets. At the moment we do our best, and the Eternal Lord takes care of all the rest, and converts it into good. The one thing thing that an American hates is to look back into the past. He scorns and despises it. To him it is full of errors and superstitions, which should be forgotten, if not obliterated. Yet the American, above all, should worship the past, for he is the legitimate product of the past. We are rapidly learning that we are all riveted together; age follows age, event event, all bound by inscrutable wisdom. Of all that we have today, both in arts and social organization, we can find the origin in the long past—in the history of England, of Rome, of Greece and Asia, in times when men laid down their lives for the one-hundredth part of what the commonest laboring man enjoys in our streets today. The people of this City have just cast out the ruffians who put their hands in the public Treasury, and they have done a great work, but they would not have done it if it had not been attempted again and again before them. Did not England, generations ago, bring even her anointed King to the block? Brave things were said on the subject of slavery before American lips were opened, and the status of women was solved in long ages past, when, enjoying more than they seek today, they were leaders in arts, physicians, prophetesses, heads of Governments and leaders of armies; when, indeed, they exercised more of the masculine than the feminine virtues. The problem was then fully solved—solved often in blood and tears. Yet are we making headway. The coral still grows, the universe matures. Man is improving. The dream in the laboratory of the past is now at practical work in the field. What was done by dark oath-bound conspirators in the past is now accomplished by the people in open day, openly announced by discussion in the public journals and the force of public opinion. The world keeps growing in knowledge, and that knowledge is being constantly, practically applied. The better the old time is studied the less men believe in it; yet, in the past, progress has a noble guarantee for the future. There is constant change, but through it all the immutable law of progress holds its way. In conclusion, the preacher referred to the society of free religionists whom he addressed, and in that, also, found additional evidence of progress and high hopes of the future.

The Protestant Reformed Church Services—Addresses by Rev. Drs. Adams, Crosby, Rogers and Mr. Ganse.

An unusually large congregation assembled last night at the Protestant Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, to participate in a special service appropriate to the close of the year. A large number of clergymen were present and delivered short addresses and prayers. The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. ROGERS introduced Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who said: What could I hope to say that will be most appropriate and most to our profit on such an occasion as this? There are many purely sentimental thoughts suggested by the close of the year. I might tell you how the dying year reminds us of all the lessons of our life, of our perished hopes, our wasted efforts and baffled ambitions, of our childhood, our bright youth, our manhood and our grave—that cradle where our second childhood is laid to rest. I might tell you of the great changes that have been wrought in the past year. I might tell you how this day recalls to us those great and honored names that during this year have passed from the world's history. After all, interesting as these topics may be, I cannot think they would be of great profit to us now. Supposing we were this night closing our lives, instead of but one year, the most appropriate name we would wish to hear would be that of our common Savior, who brings to us forgiveness for the sins of the past, and hopes of life in the bright future. Do we keep this one great fact constantly before our minds? Do we remember that our days are arched by the bright bow of promise, and that if we love and live for the glory of our Savior and our God, the sins of this past year, and the sins of all the years of our lives will be forgiven, and our future will be one of happiness and peace in this world, and glory in the world to come? Let us remember that if all the Sabbaths of a young man of twenty-one years were added together they would reach the sum of three years; those of a man of fifty, seven years, and the Sabbaths of a man of seventy would reach to the great sum of ten years. Let us ask ourselves this night how have we profited by our great opportunities of salvation? But it is no great comfort for us to look back upon our past sins; we have the greater joy of looking forward to the glorious redemption that is proffered to us. We need to think of very little else this night but that Jesus came into the world to save sinners, and that God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son to die for us, that whosoever believed in Him should not die, but have eternal life. Let that be our comfort to-night, for that is the comfort I should give you were you going to die, instead of renewing your life by another year. I shall know I have given to you all the true words of solace if, when you go to your beds this night, you remember that it is not even then too late to consecrate your lives to that merciful God who has spared you for another year.

Rev. Mr. GANSE next addressed the congregation, and said: At common times, appeals such as the one we have just heard might be without effect; but on this night, when the worldliness of the past has ceased and that of the future has not yet begun, let us hope that this one may enter deep into our hearts. Let us trust it may teach us to examine our past lives, and show to each of us that which is radically wrong in us. Is it the neglect of your religious duty that is destroying your hopes for the future? Would you have it cured? Then turn to Christ, where all our sins are washed away. He will give you repentance for the past, and the dying year of 1871 may yet be looked back upon as the year of your Christian birth.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY next spoke and said: How shall we be happy next year? By spending it with Jesus. Have we spent the last year with God? Have we followed him during our past lives? Remember there is such a thing as following him from afar off. The tendency of us all in this life is to slight the commands of God and to impair our consistency. There is no peradventure in the promise of Christ—there is no exception in that. There are three words, faith, hope and charity; and what have we done with these glorious words? We have made faith but an intellectual aspiration, and charity we have reduced to mere alms-giving. But faith in God means confidence, and charity means love. Now, do we, the sons of God, act as the children of the Most High? Is it not possible to abide under the shadow of his almighty wings? When the good Samaritan assisted the wounded man, he not only helped and aided him for that hour, but he also furnished him with ample provision by giving him the means of subsistence until he should be well again. So our Lord and Savior has by His wonderful providence not only died to save us, but has made full and ample provision for our future lives, if we but live for and believe in Him.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS was the last speaker, and said: Life is a journey. If so, we have now come to a resting-place. Where are we going, and what is to be our destination? Traveling through the State of New-York I was attracted by three different groups seated in the same car with myself. One was a poor lunatic, under the charge of friends, whose destination was Utica. Another was a manacled felon, surrounded by officers, whose destination was Auburn. Another was a bridal party with youth and joy beaming from their countenances. When the train stopped at Utica I saw the wretched madman alight and proceed to his asylum, at Auburn the felon was carried to his gloomy prison to expiate his crimes, and when the train stopped at Rochester the bridal party alighted. I saw an old man on the platform receive the young wife in his arms and kissing her, say, "welcome, my daughter, to your new home." These are types of our life and its journey. We are all traveling to our destinations. Are we of those whom the Bible calls madmen in their hearts, not having given ourselves as living sacrifices to God, or are we prisoners to broken and neglected laws, or are we among those who have consecrated themselves to God, and are journeying with the light of holiness in our faces to the eternal home?

Canal-Street Presbyterian Church—Discourse by Rev. David Mitchell.

Yesterday, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL preached, in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, a sermon appropriate to the season, taking as his text the first chapter of the Song of Solomon, and the fourth verse: "We will be glad and rejoice in thee." He said that with this language Christians should close the year and every day of the year. Many objected to religion that it was sad of countenance and that it separated them from all true enjoyment. In reply to this, the preacher described the pleasures of life, showing how fleeting they were; how, after the gratification of the senses, the stinging of conscience was left behind. These seekers of pleasures brought many a pang to the hearts of their parents and friends. The next point was that though the Christian life necessarily denied itself such personal pleasures as did not derive balm from religion, yet it is not sad. Christ was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Yet his noble, disinterested and consistent life was telling upon the ages. Though St. Paul's was not a life of pleasure, it was a noble and genuine life, leading men to truth and holiness. In the highest sense the Christian was called to rejoice, for he was delivered from sin; he was engaged in an ennobling service, and had glorious prospects before him. On these accounts his soul well might be happy. In concluding, Mr. MITCHELL wished his congregation a happy New Year—a new year of increase of life, of work and hope.

CHICAGO'S OFFICIALS.

Four Aldermen Indicted by the Grand Jury—The Investigation Still Going on.

From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 29.

This morning the Grand Jury concluded the investigation of the charges of crime against two members of the present Council and two Ex-Aldermen, and returned to the Criminal Court four indictments—one against Alderman JAMES J. MCGRATH, one of the notorious "nineteen" in the old Council, and a member of the present Council; one against Alderman GLADE, of the present body; one against Ex-Alderman MONTGOMERY, who was also identified with the infamous "nineteen," and one against Ex-Alderman WALSH. The indictments set forth that these men are guilty of bribery, corruption and malfeasance in office. It is said that the bail of Alderman MCGRATH will be fixed at $8,000, and $5,000 each will be the amount of the others. It is rumored that two indictments were found this morning against MONTGOMERY, and that his bail will be fixed at $8,000 in each case. The news of the indictment of these men, although not unlooked for, has created no little excitement throughout political circles. The Grand Jury are still at work ferreting out and examining into additional cases, and to-morrow we may hear of four or five new indictments. Subpœnas have been served on many prominent citizens, and there is no doubt but that the jury will probe to the bottom of the slough of corruption in which the public officers of the city and county have been wallowing so long. Some of the officers from various departments have been summoned to appear before the jury already. This morning subpœnas were issued for Deputy Superintendent WELLS SHERMAN, Capt. GEORGE MILLER, of the Second Police Precinct, and W. S. GOLSEN, Ex-Liquor Inspector.

Alderman MONTGOMERY appeared this morning as counsel in the habeas corpus case, before Judge ROGERS, which was tried in the room adjoining the one in which the jury are sitting. He either was not aware of the action of the jury, or exhibited the most sublime indifference to the affair, as all his movements tended to prove him utterly ignorant of the fact that the prison-door is unlocked, and that a felon's cell may ere long be his resting place, should the charges made against him be proved on trial. It is reported on the street that Alderman MCGRATH, anticipating the action of the Grand Jury, left the city on important business. His friends insist that he will return immediately; that he was called away on a matter of unavoidable business. Inquiry was made in all quarters for Aldermen WALSH and GLADE, but no one had seen either of these gentlemen for some time.

Another Case of Poisoning by Cheese in Louisville.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 29.

About two months ago an account was published in the *Courier-Journal* of the poisoning of three children of a man named CHARLES KOCH, by the use of Limberger cheese. The physician attending explained that the liquid caused by the decomposition of the cheese coming in contact with the leaden wrapper, acetate of lead was produced, which permeated and poisoned the cake. A case precisely similar to this occurred on Wednesday evening in the family of PHILLIP HAGG, a German grocer, in which the parents and four children were poisoned. The cheese was used at the supper-table, about 6 o'clock, and about an hour afterward four children, aged respectively eleven, five, three, and the fourth a little over one year, were taken suddenly sick, vomiting violently. Dr. H. KERN was called in, and proper medicines were administered. When he learned that the family had partaken of Limberger, he made an examination of the cake, and found the poison produced in precisely the same manner as that found by Dr. LIEBER, who attended the children of Mr. KOCH in the first-mentioned case. The two elder children were soon in a convalescent condition, and yesterday morning had almost entirely recovered, but the two younger were almost beyond the hope of recovery, and when the physician left late at night, it was doubtful whether they would live. By morning, however, their cases were more hopeful, and last evening they were almost well. The parents were slightly affected, but the nausea soon wore off.

Death of an Alderman Elect.

MICHAEL CARROLL, a member of the new Board of Aldermen, who was counted out, with JOHN DEILGER, for the benefit of COMAN and PLUNKITT, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 78 Madison-street, of erysipelas, after a sickness of only a week. He is named in the writ of prohibition served on Mayor HALL on Saturday, as an Alderman elect.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Positivist Element in the French Academy.

Election of M. Littre and Resignation of Mgr. Dupanloup.

A Ministerial Crisis in Spain on Cuban Affairs.

Arrangement of a Postal Treaty Between France and Germany.

Reception of Foreign Ministers by Victor Emmanuel.

The Mexican Republic in a State of Anarchy.

Inability of the United States Courts to Try the Mormons.

FRANCE.

Reception of President Thiers—Trouble Among the Members of the French Academy.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Deputies in the National Assembly today called on President THIERS. The Duke D'AUMALE and Prince DE JOINVILLE were absent. There was no ceremony whatever in the reception, but the utmost cordiality was manifested both on the part of the President and the Deputies. Bishop DUPANLOUP has resigned his seat in the Academy of France in consequence of the election of M. MAXIMILIEN PAUL EMILE LITTRE as a member. The sale of photographs of the executed Communists has been prohibited.

SPAIN.

Another Ministerial Crisis—Opinion of the Spanish Press on the Difficulties in South America.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—There is again a Ministerial crisis in consequence of the appointment of Señor FERRES-MORA to succeed Señor CRESPO as second in command in Cuba, and of Gen. MORALES as successor to the officer in the military direction of the Eastern Department of that island. The *Correspondencia*, in an article upon the relations of Spain with the South American Republics, predicts the speedy establishment of peace between those countries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Wabash—Health of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The United States steamer *Wabash* arrived at Nice on Saturday. Gen. SHERMAN and suite landed at Gibraltar. The postal treaty between France and Germany is about to be signed. The bulletin from Sandringham today reports that the Prince of WALES suffers less pain from the swelling above his hip, and continues to progress toward recovery.

ITALY.

Foreign Ministers to Italy Entertained by Victor Emmanuel.

ROME, Dec. 31.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL gave a reception today to the foreign Ambassadors at the Quirinal. All the representatives of European and American Governments who had come to the city to take part in the ceremonial were present. Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, the United States Minister, and the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, delivered a felicitous address on their behalf, to which the KING replied in suitable terms.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—Defeat of Both the National Forces and the Rebels in Different Sections of the Country.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 30.—The revolution is advancing into the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. QUIROGA's insurgent forces appeared before Mier this morning in considerable numbers, when Gen. CORTINA's troops, who have occupied the place, fell back on Camargo, thirty miles distant, where it is supposed they will intrench and fight. To oppose the occupation of Mier by the rebels, gives them a port of entry on the frontier to obtain supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Advices from the City of Mexico to Dec. 7, and from Acapulco to the 22d, have been received. The Government is merely holding the revolutionists in Nuevo Leon in check, and using its whole available force to crush DIAZ. A revolt took place in Oaxaca on the 1st inst. Several engagements followed, resulting in DIAZ being compelled to abandon the open field and retreat into the City of Oaxaca. He was pursued by the Federal troops under Gens. ALATORA, RACHA, and FIGUERRA. The troops sent by DIAZ to invade Querrero, under JIMINEZ, were routed by Gen. ARCE, at Omelpre, and driven back to Oaxaca, with loss. Querrero and all the western coast, with the exception of Oaxaca and the port of Masaltan, is quiet and in possession of the Federal authorities.

Appeal for Help from the United States District-Attorney at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 30.—United States District-Attorney BATES has addressed an important letter to Senator TRUMBULL, asking from the Judiciary Committee advice and instructions as to what he shall do, as he is without money to pay the expenses of the Court for prisoners, jurors, witnesses, &c. He says:

"In the Territorial Courts, as such, the officers are all Mormons, who will not punish their followers or leaders for high crimes at all, but frequently punish Gentiles unfairly and unjustly, and unless the United States Courts prosecute criminals, anarchy must soon exist here, and neither life nor property will be safe. The cost for keeping prisoners and for transportation is already $15,000, and there is not a cent on hand for present or future expenses." The Attorney concludes: "I see no other course for the Government but to provide money immediately for the prosecution of the great crimes now charged, or order all dismissed."

Active preparations are being made for the assembling of the Utah Legislature on the 8th of January. The Mormon Tabernacle at St. George was completed, amid great rejoicing. The storms continue in the mining districts, and the weather has been very inclement—rain, hail and snow falling incessantly.

Kuklux Trials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 31.—In the United States Court, Saturday, the case of Dr. E. P. AVERY was resumed. Much conflicting evidence was introduced. Witnesses for the prosecution identified the prisoner as a prominent participant in a Kuklux raid, and several witnesses for the defense swore positively that he was home on the night in question. At 11 P. M., without concluding the testimony, the Court adjourned until Monday.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

A Retrospect of New-Year's Day, 1772.

If one can indulge in anything like a meteorological retrospect, it must have been bitterly cold on that New-Year's Day, just one century ago. News from the interior of the province had been withheld for the last ten days, and Philadelphia intelligence was over five days coming to New-York. There had been heavy weather, with violent snow-storms, and New-York merchants suffered notably, for during the last week of the year 1771 two sloops and a ketch were lost in a violent storm on the Sound. The patrons of THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER take advantage, however, of the cold snap, for JOHN SIEMON, a furrier, with a big cut of a muff and boa, which Mr. GUNTHER of today might want to copy, informs the public of his presence in this wise: "I, John Siemon, just arrived from London with muffs, tippets and ermine, now worn by *the ladies of the Court of* GREAT BRITAIN, therefore flatters himself to meet with a favorable encouragement by the LADIES and *others*, as he intends to stay a month only in this city, which shall be gratefully acknowledged." Social distinctions were then very manifest, LADIES being honored with capitals by the printers, while *others* had to be contented with the more commonplace type. In looking over this paper one hundred years old, one even feels an interest in the ebb and flow of the tide, which has so long ago been swallowed up in the great sea of eternity. On January 1st, 1772, it rose at 7 minutes before 7 o'c., and fell 27 minutes before 5 o'c. The good cheer of the time finds an advocate in one Robert Hoakley, on Broad-street, opposite his Excellency General Gage, who announces a quantity of good Coffee, a quantity of excellent Port Wine, in bottles, Cheshire Cheese, and Ben Kenton's best London Porter. Good old Ben Kenton! There is still something jolly and rollicking in the long-lost name of this compounder of liquids, possibly as dear to our forefathers as Bass or Guiness to the generation of today. "Ho, Sirrah, a frothing can of old Ben Kenton's!" we cry in vain to some shade of a long-past-away pot-boy. Abell & By Vanck, at the sign of the Spade, near Coentis Market, Albany Pier, have just imported by the ship *Friendship*, Capt. Lewis, from Bristol, an extensive collection of goods. They are large merchants, for they use a whole column of the journal. Old New-York annals say they both lived to a green old age, and died before the period of advertising agents. What a heterogeneous medley of goods they offer. They have nails, *allum*, brimstone, fiddles and fiddle-strings, leaf-gold, bird cages, with argol, gunpowder, pumice, swan-shot, emery, tea-kettles, and wind up with looking-glasses from £11 to 2s. each. Thomas Pearsall, the dry-goods man, and haberdasher, offers on that 1st day of January, 1872, stuffs and fabrics, now worn so threadbare by time's abrasions that even the shreds of their names have almost been lost. Here you can find your Barcelonas, your wide and narrow Persians, Callimancoes, Dorsateens, Sickersoys, Shalloons, Mecklenbourgs, Peelongs, Sarsnets and Tiffaneys. Here your comely matron can purchase Minniken pins, (whatever they might be,) the best London Pewter dishes, and here, too, the boys might buy their Barlow knives. John McGibbon, an enterprising publisher, informs New-York that for New-Year's his works of Josephus will be forthcoming for 7 shillings, Pennsylvania currency, per volume, whereas they cost 12 shillings in England; he also wants subscribers for the ROYAL SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE, and says: "Gentlemen who are willing to encourage literary manufacture, and will be pleased to exemplify it by *reposing* their names as yearly subscribers." He describes it in this way: "Every pious observation has been cropped to render the whole a Flowery Path of blessing to the Reader." Sam'l Loudon is another book-seller. His collection may be described as solid. The lightest literature is Rheindate's "Conversations between a Christian and a Convert," and sundry knotty confessions of faith. As *pieces de resistance*, you have Mr. Hume's History of England, Milton, and Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Hayman Levy, of Bayard-street, rallies the public, too, calling them, in large capitals, "to take notice that he has a choice parcel of Beaver and old Coat, (here it loses its modern Chatham-street flavor,) raccoon skins, which can be had very cheap, with other Bargains." Did you want to be a linguist just one hundred years ago? Here is a certain Daniel Jacqueri, who proposes to teach grammatically French and Spanish, at your own house. Somebody has lost a stee chain, with a brass key and a gold seal cut with three boars' heads, and offers a reward for it, and there is Hendrick Rutger's horse, too, with a star and blaze on his forhead and a *snip* on his nose, who has strayed away. Some gay gentleman, maybe a roystering one, on the Christmas night, careless from too much arrack punch, has lost his Portuguese cloak, between Smith-street and the Exchange, and is anxious to get it back again.

A small quota of news sufficed the readers of January 1st, 1772. The *Harriet*, packet from London, has brought it all. As a grand sensation they read with gusto of an attempt to assassinate the Marquis of Pombal, Minister of Portugal, which important event happened just four months before. Late Russian news have they too, of July. It is very lucid, and couched in exactly the same language as a Gortschakoff would use today—amply satisfactory, and meaning precisely nothing at all. We give it *in extenso:* "Notwithstanding the expenses of the present war are prodigious, yet they are far from being burdensome to the people, who contributed nothing (blood and lives, then as now, counting for nothing) of their own thereto. The method of negotiating money, the spoils taken from the enemy, and the contributions which the Imperial Armies draw from the conquered provinces have sufficed and are still sufficient for defraying the above expenses." There is a famine and plague at Ratisbone, which carried away 1,700 persons in twelve days. But from Venice comes the astounding news that a Renegado has bruited it about that the terrible Moldavangi Bassa, Commandant of the Dardanelles, (there is a grand melodramatic name which Thackeray might have used in his story of the *Rose and the Ring*,) that the before-mentioned Moldavangi Bassa "has had his head cut off because he had not promptly paid off the troops in his command." How the coy maidens of a hundred years ago must have shuddered when they thought of the untimely end of this dreadful Turk. Here is an item which foreshadows the wine trade of the United States; the writer only anticipates events a century or so. "Claret, Burgundy and Champagne, which now sell at prodigious high prices in this country, are to be raised in as much perfection in the British territories of the Mississippi as in any part of France, and could be sold at a shilling a bottle to the people of London, when a settlement once is established in that part of the world by our government." Perhaps the editor wanted to be particularly kind to a friend of his in a neighboring State who has just been married. He announces it, therefore, in this way: "We learn from New-Jersey that on New-Year's Eve Captain Jack Howard, *a lusty, well-made young fellow*, was married to Cynthia Stockton, a young lady possessing all the Qualifications so essential to the happy Connubial state." Even though a century has passed since then, one can't help offering with the editor our sincerest congratulations. There is about one joke in the paper, of a very quiet nature, a reflection of a brilliant sally of some London coffee-house wit. Either from having been so long crossing the sea, or because a hundred years has dulled its point, we confess to have been too dull to comprehend it. Undoubtedly it was very droll and funny in that New-Year's Day of '72.

1772! Then reigned great George III., and the Pretender, the old Chevalier of St. George, had been dead but seven years. Lord North was Minister. Reynolds was in his prime, painting portraits at 200 guineas a head. Garrick, too, was playing, thinking, though, of his retirement, which followed some four years later. William Whitehead, a name now utterly unknown, save as a tuft hunter and toady, was England's Poet Laureate. The great Watt, then, was but 36; had taken out his first patent just three years before. With his pension of £300, grand old Samuel Johnson was taking his long holiday, and Bozzy was assiduously scraping an acquaintance with him. Gentle Oliver Goldsmith was at the zenith of his fame, his famous comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" receiving its finishing touches prior to its production on the stage. As for music in this year 1772, they had many and many divine inspirations. Arne was alive, and Glück and Haydn. Mozart too was just commencing to awaken the world with the grandest of all strains. Cook this very year, in the ships *Resolution* and *Adventure*, sailed in search of the great Southern Hemisphere.

Louis XV. was King of France, and for three years the fair yet frail Marie Jeanne Gomard de Vaubrunier, the Du Barry, then but 25, held him enslaved. Recklessly was she squandering his 180,000,000 of francs, now thinking of the sharp guillotine, ready to sever her old head from its once comely shoulders. Voltaire was still alive, and so was Rousseau—both old men, both to die two years later. Napoleon was then but a baby in his third year, cutting his teeth. Frederick of Prussia was in repose. The Seven Years' War had been over a long time. Prussia was retrenching, and her greatest hero was setting her an example, wearing his one coat the whole year. At home, though the ADVERTISER says nothing about it, New-York was discontented. Pitt, now Lord Chatham, has lost popularity, and revolt was in the air. George Washington, just a year prior, had made a long exploring trip to Pennsylvania as far as Fort Pitt, and was now at Mount Vernon, carefully tending his plantation. 1772 was not an eventful year, yet it had within it the germ of the tumultuous season yet to come. If history but repeats herself this present year, 1872 seems much like its older brother, long dead and passed away one hundred years ago.

THE ADVERTISER has in one corner the following:

☞ We wish our customers a happy New-Year.

Though almost hidden away, set up in the most minute type, doubtless it was kindly meant. Copying then somewhat our old predecessor in bolder character, we continue the refrain, and say, "To one and all a happy New-Year."

CHICAGO.

Holiday Celebrations—Singular Scenes—Some Statistics—Extravagance in the Ruined City—Criminals and Their Sentences—Weather Freaks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 25, 1871.

The holidays are observed with us on a scale scarcely to be anticipated, in view of what we are accustomed to call our "overwhelming calamity." If you could look upon the quantity and variety of costly presents which changed hands this morning, you would be far from inferring that the people of Chicago had met with very severe losses. All the jewelers' shops, the toy-shops, and everywhere holiday-goods are sold, report trade greater than ever. And all sorts of extravagance and luxury seem to flourish as much as ever, many it is true, cannot indulge as freely as in other days; but expensive goods, such as were untouched last year, find purchasers now. In view of all this extravagance, which has been announced in the daily papers, it would be the most natural thing in the world for those abroad, who are laboring for what they supposed to be a suffering people, to stay proceedings, especially as most of those who are thus engaged are less able to help us than our own citizens are to help themselves. The whole civilized world is providing for our sufferers—even for our ordinary charities, for the support of those who have not suffered by the fire—while we are spending our surplus in show and display.

We have, according to our own claiming, 235,000 inhabitants who were unscorched, directly, by the fire—whose houses were untouched. We are doing, probably, a better and larger business than any other city out of New-York, on the average of the population, and we can, as a city, or as individuals, afford to help ourselves, as well as other communities can afford to help us. For instance, the fire inflicted a loss of about $8,000,000 upon Connecticut, through its insurance companies; it bankrupted many of her citizens; it took the living away from many of her people; yet, the Relief Committee report that Connecticut has sent us $62,000, while Illinois, including Chicago, I presume, has contributed but $45,600. I believe in helping ourselves, especially as we are as able to do it as any other community; that is, those who did not lose by the fire should be as liberal with those who did, as are our friends abroad. But we don't seem to think of this. As an example, the citizens of Buffalo send us many thousand dollars in money and goods, and the Common Council votes an additional one hundred thousand. We have ruined about all her insurance companies, and inflicted large losses in other ways upon her citizens. The Common Council of the 235,000 unburned-out people of Chicago have not voted a penny for the relief of her own sufferers. I think it is beneath the dignity of the great "commercial emporium" of the North-west to be placed in such a position; to boast of her extravagance and luxury, and waste, and allow poorer communities to feed and clothe her destitute people.

The past has been a week rather memorable in the criminal calender of the city. There have been three convictions for murder, and a fourth trial set agoing; and, while this was in progress, two others qualified themselves for the gallows or a life imprisonment, as the jury shall determine. The two last murders occurred in saloons, as do about three of every four which take place in our city.

Saturday was one of the queerest days that I have witnessed in this city. There were all possible kinds of weather known to the almanac-makers in the space of twelve hours, except, possibly, that of Midsummer. It was cloudy, it was windy, it was clear, it was warm and balmy as a Spring day, it rained, it hailed, it snowed, and finally wound up by a good solid freeze. The wind blew a gale a part of the time, and toppled over many of the slender walls which were hurriedly going up in the "burnt district," and destroying some completed buildings. The ground being frozen, the cellars, many of them, were filled with water, being convenient receptacles of the rain, which, at times, fell in torrents.

The buildings which are being put up are not all of that flimsy description indicated by the fate of those which were blown down. I noticed, in a ramble through the ruins on Saturday, a large number of four and five story brick edifices, with iron fronts, nearly ready for occupancy. It is expected that the business of the south side will go toward the south branch of the river. FARWELL & CO. and FIELD & LEITER are located, with their large wholesale houses, west of Fifth-avenue, or Wells-street, within a block of the river. The consequence is that real estate has advanced in price rapidly since the fire, in that part of the city. It has been selling or is held at from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than on the 1st of October. An effort is being made to have the Post-office and other Government buildings located three blocks west of the old site, on the corner of Monroe and Wells-street. And as the FARWELLS, one of whom is in Congress, own a large property in that vicinity, it is thought that the project has some chance of success.

The "Mayor's bill," as it is called, has passed the House of Assembly, but does not go into operation until the 1st of next July. A bill known as the "Ohio law," relating to liquor-selling, has passed the House by a decided majority. It makes the liquor-seller—as he ought to be—liable for any injury or damage arising out of his business. It is intended principally for the protection of the wives and families of drunkards.

The Apportionment bill is making fair progress. The majority of the Committee reporting it have shown more wisdom and regard for what is right and just than is usual on such occasions. They have opposed gerrymandering, the making of districts to favor the interests of party or of individuals, further than is legitimate in regard to the former.

The committee appointed to ferret out the charges of bribery and to bring the corruptionists to justice, if any are found guilty, are busily at work, while the Grand Jury is delving away in the same mine.

The small-pox is prevailing here to a considerable extent, and fears are entertained that it may become epidemic. Everybody is holding out his left arm to be vaccinated, and the doctors are driving a large business. Somebody is busily spreading the idea through the papers that the virtue of vaccination expires of its own limitation in a very short time, and that it is necessary to repeat the operation every few months even. Scarlet fever, too, is quite prevalent, and proves very fatal among the children in the barracks where the homeless sufferers by the fire are herded. Aside from these, the general health of the city is good, though we might add that typhoid fever is of frequent occurrence, and quite a number of deaths are constantly occurring from it.

The Relief work is still going forward, on about the same scale as before reported. About sixty-five thousand people are receiving aid, wholly or partially. The Society report about six hundred people engaged in the work, and that the cost of administering the relief will be about $235,000—rather a large percentage. A large number of the "sufferers" are doubtless better fed and clothed than they ever were before. Many are idle and drunken, and yet clamor for relief and get it.

TALKING TO A GIANT.

The Trials of a Colossus—How the World Looks from an Altitude of Seven Feet—A Professor in Search of a Specimen.

"Professionally," said the giant, placing his finger on the crown of our hat, describing circles there in a peculiar tambourine-like manner, (he would have been forced to stoop considerably to have put his hand on our shoulder,) "professionally the life is not such an arduous one. To look the part is the thing. It ain't a strut or a swelling of oneself out that does it. I have seen lots of giants that had the pompous parade manner, and never seemed an inch taller by it. A peculiar lofty expression, and a looking into distance is something. My pose is natural, perfectly so, belongs to myself alone, and its secrets are not to be acquired. Sometimes, however, it's very trying on my nerves. I am afraid I am getting rather shaky that way. To be constantly associated with a bass drum and a brass band is shattering my system. I am on friendly terms with everybody, excepting with that band-master. He knows I am the attraction of the place. A giraffe or a hippopotamus may carry public opinion with them for a while, but it's certain to come back to me before long. Why is it, then, when forced to make my grand entrée, why is it that, instead of low music, melo-dramatic like, he always will insist in coming down with a crash of sound, so as to swallow me in it, dim my effects, and absolutely diminish my size, from the want of a musical contrast? I have complained time and time again to the management about it, and it won't interfere. Now, I leave it to you, Sir, if an entrée with drums and cymbals wouldn't be just the thing for the dwarf, and make him look smaller, while something smooth and soft for me would make me look bigger? There is just one point where the public and the whole concern," here he swayed round a huge arm, like a wind-mill, over the audience, animal vans and all, "are mistaken. They think because I am the biggest man alive that I have no heart or sentiment?" Here he smote his breast with a thud, which resounded like a catapult against a stone bastion. "I tell you if my outside is large, my heart ain't in proportion, it's so much bigger than my body. That leader is my mortal enemy, with his obstreperous music, and if it wasn't for a friend of mine in that orchestra—the flute, that little man in the second row, with the green spectacles on—I would have cut the whole concern, big drums, trombones and all, long ago." Here he perfectly quivered with rage; we felt it from the way our hat was vibrating. "That flute," went on to say the colossus, suddenly changing to a sentimental vein, "with the fawn, the dog in the happy family, and a pair of doves, are my only true friends here. If this show ever breaks up, I have made up my mind to buy them; get the flute to come and live with me to play for me evenings, and so end my days. There is another delusion the public labors under, which I am anxious to enlighten them about, and it is regarding our feelings about dwarfs. We are supposed to be jealous about them. That is all nonsense. Mostly they are very little children when they come into the business, and despite the tricks they are taught, and the way the ladies spoil them, I never knew a case when they didn't kind of love and look up to a giant. I have been associated with them all my life, and I know all their ways. When they get a little bit old, say in their teens, a kind of uncertainty comes over them—life gets kind of hazy like. It would be their ruin professionally if they grew any. It's touching to see them measuring themselves all the time on the sly. There was one little chap I traveled with, as was most fourteen, and was uncommon small. He was always bothered with the idea that some day he would wake up the sixteenth of an inch taller. He never had an ache in his little finger that he wouldn't be all over of a tremble, thinking it was growing pains. Often he would come to me and ask me, on honor, if I didn't think that he looked as if he was a going to grow. Somehow or other I noticed he was always a sidling up to me, and measuring himself on my leg. I had a darn somewhere on my trowser-leg, just where the gold stripe came, above my ancle; he would stretch himself up to that, that was his notch. I suppose if he really had shot up a whole foot I would not have had the courage to tell it him. We giants, you know," here he smiled in a condescending manner, "can never be afflicted in this way. We can't grow less, only more. In fact," here he became more confidential than ever, and whispered in our ear so loudly that he blew our hat off, "I have hopes of growing still. If it was but half an inch more, I could dictate my own terms to the management. But that poor fellow, the dwarf, eventually did break his heart, and all through a mistake. He got himself a new rig, and as proud as could be, he comes to me to show himself and to be admired. If a dwarf has a fault, it's that of being vain. He comes to me, measures himself, and I noticed him turn pale. The top of his head was just a hair-breadth above his mark on my leg. I saw him kind of stagger. He was took poorly that very day, and never was himself after that. It was all owing to his boots. The stupid shoemaker had put high heels on them, and that was the reason. But the shock was too much for him, he lost all confidence in himself after that, and took so much to grief and liquor that we had to discharge him."

"You have no difficulty," we inquired, "in getting engagements?"

"None in the least. The day I was as tall as I am now I was professional, and I have never been idle since. A dozen people, here and abroad, are always disputing about having me. You see, I am a sure thing, and the main-stay of a show. They gets the giant first, and builds up on that afterward. Yes," he added, then suddenly paused, and heaved a sigh cavernously deep, "all the world wants me alive." Here he ceased drumming on our hat, which was a pleasant relief. "But what is very, very hard, some requires me after death."

"How is that?" we asked, amazed.

"Skeletons," briefly replied the giant with a shudder. "It is hard, and it's that which is disturbing my existence and making me wretched. Ain't it enough that I am delighting and astounding a critical public every day, that they must be exacting after my death? A reputation such as mine, I know, must exist in all times, and I have already a biography out with cuts which must forever preserve my memory."

"Pray explain what you mean?" for we were quite touched at some hidden emotion of the giant.

"Why, it's just this: This morning at the matinée, a party comes to me out of the audience. He was dressed in a kind of seedy black, with a white cravat on. He had been watching our dwarf closely, and I noticed him consulting a memorandum-book. After a while, kind of disappointed like at the size of the dwarf apparently, he came to me. I always am polite to visitors. A true artist can never be indifferent as to applause. I knew he would be amazed with me, and so he was, but he kept bothering me with no end of questions, such as the public have no right to ask. It was about my heart; did I ever have pains there, and how much my pulse beat, and other things of the most searching kind. He asked me my height. I gave it to him—professionally. I fancied he had a measuring-tape in his pocket. I saw he was up to all kinds of dodges, and I was careful not to stand near a wall, lest he should spot the place and measure it for himself, when I wasn't near. I had made up my mind he was in the exhibiting business and wanted me. I asked him, 'Was he in that line?' He kind of smiled and showed his teeth, and says he, 'Not of your kind.' Finally said he, 'Look here, my friend; you are the object of my life. I am professor of osteology—that's bones, you know—in the biggest college out West. An opposition concern in the State, of no standing, is drawing all our students from us. They are always bragging about their collection. They have a dwarf there—its authentic, no humbug about it—that's the smallest in the world, and they advertise that far and wide.'

"'Alive, sir?' I asked.

"'Not a bit of it,' he replied with a laugh. 'Now to take the shine out of that concern, we are determined, cost what it may, to have the biggest specimen on record. Now I know you wouldn't mind it a bit, if after a while all nice and polished, elegantly prepared, you were an infinite source of pride to us and the institution in a neat glass case, with your name and age and size on it, alongside of the megasaurus, (that's what he called it.) If $500 down cash, and a thousand when you—ahem—you know.'

"'What! dead?' I gasped.

"'Just so; will close the negotiation I'm ready now with the amount, and we can draw up the other necessary papers right off,' and he smiled worse than a hyena. 'It is,' he went on to say, 'the most flattering tribute I could pay to your size.'"

"Ah!" said the giant to us, "I knew he was sincere, for I have had the same things offered to me time and time again; it's one of the penalties of my professional life, and one that is hidden from the public, and shows that there is no position in life, be it ever so lofty, that does not have its dark side. The cravings for fame after death you can appreciate, though the way it is to be done, I am afraid, is one of the reasons why my nerves are none of the best."

Just then the band struck up a roystering air, with flourish of trumpet and beating of drum, the giant stretched himself out, shook out the feathers of his military hat, and seemed to tower up to the roof of the exhibition room. He took us kindly by the hand. "It is my turn to go on now," he said. "Come and see me again. It is so rare to find true sympathy, that I am always glad to see you. Is not that tune they are playing dreadful? It is more than ordinarily jarring to my nerves today." Saying this like a second St. Christopher, he strode across the building, and the crowd made way for him as the water was divided in the pleasant old legend. Presently we heard tumultuous applause; the giant was making a superb bow to an overwhelming holiday audience. As we were leaving, the dwarf, another friend of ours—young, but sharp beyond his years—blocked the way.

"What has that big baby been saying to you?" (Evidently he was referring to the giant.)

"Only some of his trials," we replied.

"Big as he is, he ain't got no sense in him. Never knew a giant as had any. Why, the dwarf as was here before me used to most bully the life out of him. Sometimes he gets jealous of the elephant. Why, I can turn him round my little finger. What an audience can see in that man to make such a fuss over, I can't imagine, for the life of me."

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

A Dynasty that is Coming to the Front—The Romantic History of the Family—The Men Who Propose to Profit by the New Compromise.

People are notoriously given to making exceptions in favor of themselves, and it is commonly said that before going into battle nearly every man thinks that he himself will escape. We opine that a similar sentiment influences and fascinates competitors for the throne of France. LOUIS XVI. died on the scaffold. EGALITE ORLEANS, father of LOUIS PHILIPPE, met a similar death. LOUIS XVI. died in prison, his death, by common report, being accelerated by privation. NAPOLEON I. died a prisoner in a remote rocky fastness. His son, the Duke DE REICHSTADT, King of Rome, as he had been proudly dubbed by his Imperial father, died an exile, dependent upon his mother's family.

LOUIS XVIII. is the only sovereign of France who has died in office since the revolution. From the tone of their Press on that occasion the ignorant might have imagined the French to be the most devoted of subjects. "How glorious, how holy, is the agony of the most Christian King. Monarchs of the earth come and learn to die. Sorrow is spreading among the people; the father of the family is dying—weep all, weep. A new reign approaches; the noble son of FRANCIS—the model of honor and loyalty—is called to the throne. Frenchmen let us console ourselves," and even M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND published some unutterably absurd rubbish in like vein. Six years later the French had "consoled themselves" by getting rid of CHARLES X., "the model of honor and loyalty," in a very summary manner, and he too died in exile. LOUIS PHILIPPE died in exile—NAPOLEON III. is an exile at this moment. In less than eighty years France has seen all these changes. Indeed, men have died within the last decade who heard MALESHERBES plead the cause of LOUIS XVI.

What a history it has been! Can that of any other country present a period of the same length so replete with public and private agony? Yet those who have sat in fair France's high places, do not appear disposed to abandon for a moment their struggle to regain them. The Count DE CHAMBORD, we are told, will never abandon his claim. LOUIS NAPOLEON, we may be equally sure, is as determined to pursue his machinations for the same end, and the members of the House of ORLEANS have just been agitating for seats in the Assembly, and interviewing President THIERS thereanent, which looks as if they, too, had high hopes.

It is not a little troublesome to keep *au courant* with the family history of foreign Princes, and possibly some of our readers may not be familiar with that of the ORLEANS family. The house is a younger branch of the BOURBONS, springing from LOUIS, Duke of Orleans, son of LOUIS XIII. by ANNE of Austria, and only brother of LOUIS XIV.

The son of the first Duke of ORLEANS was the notorious Regent of France during the minority of LOUIS XV. This Regent was great grandfather of the equally notorious EGALITE, father of King LOUIS PHILIPPE; and it would be hard to say which of this precious pair of that Monarch's ancestors was the most utterly despicable. Undoubtedly these two wretches did their best to pave the way for the calamities destined to befall their ill-fated descendants, and, with the exception perhaps of the BONAPARTES, it would be difficult to find a family whose career has, since 1789, been more sadly checkered. While the sovereigns of the House of BRUNSWICK, on a throne only a few hours distant from the French capital, have succeeded each other in regular rotation, just as an English squire steps into the old mansion-house at his father's demise, the members of the House of ORLEANS have literally at times not known where to lay their heads. No romance writer, unless indulging in the visionary flights of DUMAS, could invent a tale in which the hero would experience more extraordinary reverses than the history of King LOUIS PHILIPPE presents. Cradled in the lap of the most luxurious society that modern history has recorded, then an exile, the son of an executed parent, who had justly merited his death on the scaffold; then a wanderer far and wide, seeking a livelihood in our own cities, earning a scanty subsistence in New-York and Philadelphia; one of the herd of needy adventurers who land daily on these shores; making, so the story goes, overtures of marriage to an American, and being told by her father that in his then condition he was not a good enough match for his daughter, while, if he ever regained his position, she would not be a good enough match for him; and then, a few years later, reigning in splendor at the Tuileries, and enjoying the most splendid private income of any monarch in Europe. Eighteen years afterward, the commander of the *Express* steam packet, plying between Havre and Southampton, received application to convey a party to England. He consented. The party to be conveyed arrived at Havre in an open boat from Honfleur. The *Express* at once put to sea, and on a chill morning in February, 1848, there stepped once more on the shores of Sussex an elderly gentleman, with curious pear-shaped head, dressed in a rough pea-jacket borrowed from the Captain of the *Express*, wearing a close blue cloth cap, and having round his neck a common red and white comforter. His appearance was not rendered more prepossessing by a beard of apparently a week's growth. He was accompanied by a lady of distinguished mien, whose features were carefully concealed by a thick vail. The passports they bore gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Smith. They were, in truth, Ex-King LOUIS PHILIPPE and his Queen, MARIE AMELIE.

Their son-in-law, the late King of the Belgians, presently placed at their disposal that charming retreat which has been the scene of so much royal joy and sorrow—Claremont, in Surrey—where the Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales, the nation's fondest hope, had breathed her last, after passing a few months of unalloyed happiness, and where Lord and Lady LORNE lately spent the first blissful days of their honeymoon. This haven the old King never abandoned, and here he passed peacefully away. Since their exile his sons have been scattered. The Duke of MONTPENSIER, who married the sister of the hapless ISABELLA, of Spain, has resided almost entirely in that country, while the Duke D'AUMALE has made himself quite an Englishman. Some time ago he acquired large property in Worcestershire, and, being greatly given to hunting, took the hounds there, and has been one of the most popular men in the district.

By the will of the last CONDE, the ill-fated (for he hung himself) father of an ill-fated son—the first NAPOLEON's victim, the Duke D'ENGHIEN—the Duke D'AUMALE inherited Chantilly and other large estates, and is extremely wealthy. When, after the revolution of 1848, the Orleans estates were subjected to a forced sale, the Duke, through Messrs. COUTTS, the great London bankers, bought in this estate in their name, and has now re-entered on its occupation. He has lately sent for his hounds from England, and is following with ardor that sport for which Chantilly, in the days of the CONDES, was world-famous. He bears the reputation of being an accomplished, able man, and is a thorough good fellow to boot, but, unfortunately for himself, seems to be smitten with the ambition which has proved disastrous to so many of his race.

If an ORLEANS is once more to assume the chief place in the Government of France, the Duke D'AUMALE is the best man, but his doing so would create a fresh Legitimist claimant in the person of the nephew of Count DE PARIS, unless that Prince should choose to withdraw all claim.

That the younger branch of the BOURBONS should, any more than the elder, desire to sit on that Damocles-an seat, the French throne, is, to use *Dundreary's* phrase, what no fellow, gifted at least with ordinary sense, can understand.

THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

Work of 1871—Deaths from Violence of all Kinds—Disposition of the Prominent Criminals.

The statistics published below have been carefully made up from the records of the Coroners' Office, and show the number and causes of deaths by violence during 1871, whether accidental, self-inflicted or homicidal. The figures will be found both interesting and instructive:

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Still births, &c., found in streets	8	9	16	12	21	13	7	13	7	9	4	7	126
Scalds from various causes	5	8	7	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	9	56
Burns—													
Clothes taken fire from Stoves, &c.	5	3	4	6	4	1	..	1	..	1	8	4	37
Kerosene and Patent Oils	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	1	3	2	2	1	18
Asphyxia—													
Overlaid in bed	2	1	1	4	4	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	19
Mothers' arms	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6
While eating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Fire and smoke, gas, &c.	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	11
Judicial	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Falls—													
Hatchways, elevators, &c.	4	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	4	3	7	32
Scaffolds, ladders, &c.	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	..	3	..	2	21
Windows	3	..	1	5	3	8	5	13	5	3	..	3	49
Fire escapes	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
Down-stairs	2	6	4	3	4	1	2	1	5	3	6	..	38
From chairs	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	15
In the streets	2	4	4	6	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	34
Embankments, areas, &c.	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	4	..	20
Out of wagons, trucks, &c.	1	..	..	2	4	1	..	2	3	3	3	2	21
Buildings in course of erection, &c.	2	1	..	1	5	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	15
Holds of vessels, ships, masts, &c.	..	1	2	..	1	3	3	2	6	..	..	..	18
Trees, awnings, sheds, &c.	1	4	2	5	4	1	6	2	1	3	1	..	30
Building material, iron columns, &c.	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	13
Collisions between boats, &c.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	8
Machinery, &c.	1	5	2	3	3	2	2	1	..	2	4	2	27
Blastings	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Kicked by horses	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5
Run over by steam cars, City limits	1	1	2	3	2	4	..	2	1	4	4	3	28
Horse-cars, City	5	..	3	1	5	8	5	5	5	9	3	4	53
Trucks, wagons, &c.	1	..	2	2	4	6	1	3	4	6	3	3	34
Drowning—													
Accidental	1	2	2	3	4	7	19	9	3	6	2	3	61
Known	2	1	11	4	6	5	2	5	8	1	4	2	51
Unknown	1	..	1	6	10	4	10	12	11	9	1	2	67
Accidental—													
Poisoning	2	..	3	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	13
Shooting	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	2	2	1	3	..	14
Criminal abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Explosions—													
Boilers	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Torpedoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Heaters	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
* Str. Westfield, July 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	84
† Riot—July 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	52
Sun-stroke	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	11
Accidents—Various kinds	1	2	3	1	1	2	8	6	7	9	6	5	51

* 44 men, 17 women and 23 children.

† 50 men, 1 woman and 1 child.

SUICIDES, 1871.

	January	Febru'y	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem'r	October	Novem'r	Decem'r	Males	Females
Hanging	1	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	2	2	15	4
Shooting	..	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	..	17	5
Cutting throat	..	..	2	2	1	3	3	1	5	1	2	3	15	1
Poisoning	3	2	4	3	2	6	3	5	5	2	..	..	24	14
Drowning	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	2
Jumping from windows	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
Total													80	28
Grand total, 1871														108
Grand total, 1870														112

Nationalities as follows: Germany, 34; United States, 29; Ireland, 19; England, 14; France, 5; Scotland, 2; Denmark, 2; Canada, 2; Cuba, 1. Total, 108.

The ages ran as follows: Under twenty, 3; under thirty, 29; under forty, 34; under fifty, 23; under sixty, 13; under seventy, 4; under eighty, 1; under ninety, 1. Total, 108.

The poisons were as follows: Paris green—Males, 3; females, 10. Morphine—Males, 2. Chloroform—Males, 2; females, 1. Prussic acid—Males, 3. Opium—Females, 1. Ether—Males, 1. Carbolic acid—Males, 1; females, 1. Laudanum—Males, 4; females, 1. Strychnine—Males, 1. Arsenic, 2; narcotic poison, 5. Total, 38.

HOMICIDES AND INFANTICIDES.

JANUARY.—Margaret Jones, thirty-six years, New-York; came to her death by a stab-wound at the hands of her husband, Abraham Jones, Jan. 2, 1871, at No. 250 West Houston-street. The assassin was never arrested. John Smith, twenty-eight years, Scotland; came to his death by fracture of the skull, by cutlass, at the hands of John Wright, second mate of the ship *Shatemuc*, during a fight on board of the vessel while lying in the harbor, Dec. 8, 1870; died Jan. 9, 1871. John Wright, who was accused of the crime, was discharged March 25. James Haggerty, twenty-seven years, Philadelphia, Penn.; came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Wm. Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," at the saloon of P. Egan, corner of Broadway and East Houston-street, Jan. 25. Reddy was admitted to bail, and has never been tried.

FEBRUARY.—None.

MARCH.—John Murphy, eighteen years, Ireland; came to his death by being struck on the stomach with a club in the hands of Patrick Toomey, an officer of the Fourth Precinct Police, in Catharine-street, between Henry-street and East Broadway, on the 5th of March, 1871. Toomey was sent to State Prison for two years. Israel Schmidt, twenty-two years, Germany; came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Thomas Whalen, at No. 845 First-avenue, on the 5th of March, 1871; Edward Farley, John McCarthy, John Maher, George Myrtle and Patrick Murray held as accessories. Whalen was never arrested, and all those held as accessories have been released or discharged on bail. Thomas Brown, forty years, England; came to his death by stab-wound of the heart at the hands of Frank Wilson, a ship-mate, at No. 29 Cherry-street, March 30. Wilson was sent to Sing Sing for ten years.

APRIL.—John J. Carey, twenty-nine years, Ireland; came to his death from pyæmia, from injuries received during a fight No. 34 Bethune-street, on the 17th of March, at the hands of some persons unknown. Annie Bowe, forty years, Ireland; came to her death from compression of the brain from violence at the hands of her husband, John Bowe; Bowe was sent to Sing Sing for four years. April 1, 1870, Victor Borer, aged forty-five years, born in Switzerland; came to his death from gangrene, the result of injuries from violence at the hands of persons unknown, on the 27th of March, died at St. Francis Hospital, April 10. Avery D. Putnam, forty-four years, Massachusetts; came to his death from acute meningitis, from fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain, caused by a blow or blows inflicted with an iron car-hook at the hands of Wm. Foster, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, April 26. Foster, it is known, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but obtained a stay of proceedings and is yet in the Toombs awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court General Term.

MAY.—Margaret J. Rudd, thirty-three years, Boston Mass.; came to her death from hemorrhage of the lungs and fracture of the ribs, by being pushed from third-story window house No. 133 Reade-street, by her husband William Rudd, May 16, 1871. He was acquitted in the General Sessions, Oct. 21, on the ground of insanity. Infanticide—Two male infants by strangulation, shortly after birth, by the hands of their mother Lizzie Carroll, on the 29th of May, 1871, at No. 535 West Forty-sixth-street. She was discharged Sept. 7, by the Court of General Sessions.

JUNE.—Patrick Cahill, twenty-eight years, Ireland, came to his death by fracture of the skull, produced by a blow of a pitch-fork at the hands of John Wall, at No. 263 West Thirty-third-street, on the 13th of June, 1871. Wall was sent to Sing Sing for three years. Lazaro Caravanto, thirty years, Italy, came to his death by fracture of the skull from a blow or blows with a brick-bat, at the hands of Antonio Arato, alias "Bengiano," opposite No. 22 Mulberry-street, June 5, 1871; Arato was never in custody. Unknown man came to his death by fracture of the skull from a fall caused by a blow at the hands of Michael Kenny, in Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, June 22, 1871. Infanticide—Mary Agnes Connolly, two years, and Clara Regina Connolly, seven months, by wounds of the throat inflicted with a razor in the hands of their father, Dr. James J. Connolly, while insane, at No. 143 West Eleventh-street, on the 13th of June, 1871. Dr. Connolly committed suicide on the same day. Bernard Leavy, forty years, Ireland; came to his death by fracture of the skull received in a fight at No. 442 West Forty-first-street, on the 24th of June, 1871. James Farrell and James Moore held, but subsequently discharged. Peter McCuen, sixteen years, New-York; came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Joseph Ozab, at No. 308 Avenue A, on the 26th of June, 1871, in self-defense. Ozab was never committed to the Tombs.

JULY.—John C. McFadyn, thirty-one years, Scotland; came to his death from peritonitis, the result of injuries inflicted by Michael C. Shay and William Quinn, July 2, 1871, at No. 503 Grand-street. Both were discharged on bail to await trial. Charles Casey, twenty-eight years, Ireland; came to his death from hemorrhage, from stab wound with a knife in the hands of John O'Brien, at No. 17 Roosevelt-street, July 15, 1871. O'Brien was sent to Sing Sing for four years. Anthony Crowley, thirty years, Ireland; came to his death by fracture of the skull, from a blow or blows on the head, at the hands of some person or persons unknown, in front of premises No. 140 Mulberry-street, July 15, 1871. Allen George Brown, six years, New-York; came to his death by compression of the brain, from being struck on the head with a chair by John Dunphy, a boy, on the 26th of July, 1871: Dunphy was sent to the House of Refuge.

AUGUST.—Luke Deignan, eighteen years, England; came to his death from fracture of the skull, by a blow from a base-ball bat, at the hands of William Mackin, on the 18th of July, 1871; Mackin was not arrested. Patrick McNamara, thirty-eight years, Ireland; came to his death from injuries received on the 12th of August, 1871, at the hands of some person or persons unknown; John Keefe, under arrest on suspicion, discharged. Jeremiah Mahoney, forty-five years, Ireland; came to his death from peritonitis, the result of violence at the hands of Patrick Butler, at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and First-avenue, Aug. 13, 1871. Butler was never committed to the Tombs. Dennis O'Connor, twenty-one years, Ireland; came to his death by stab-wound at the hands of John Cullen, at corner of Bayard and Baxter streets, Aug. 13, 1871; Cullen is yet in prison waiting trial. Ellen Dorsey, forty-one years, Ireland; came to her death from a wound in the throat inflicted with a knife at the hands of her husband, Felix Dorsey, while insane, at No. 415 East Fifteenth-street, Aug. 23, 1871; Felix Dorsey committed suicide same day. James Greegan, thirty-six years, Ireland; came to his death by compression of the brain, by a blow on the head, causing him to fall on the sidewalk, corner of Greenwich and North Moore streets, at the hands of James Gray, Aug. 27, 1871; Grey was discharged Sept. 7. Agnes Reilley, thirty-nine years, Ireland; came to her death by congestion of the brain, accelerated by violence at the hands of James McGauley, Aug. 27, 1871; McGauley is yet in prison.

SEPTEMBER.—George Lee, forty-four years, Ireland; came to his death by apoplexy, accelerated by a fall, consequent upon a blow or blows at the hands of James Valentine, in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Sept. 1, 1871. David Dorian, thirty-seven years, New-York; came to his death by a stab-wound, at Jones' Woods, at the hands of some person unknown, Sept. 7, 1871. The assassin has never been discovered. John Kane, thirty-three years, Ireland; came to his death from fracture of the skull, caused by a blow on the head with a stick in the hands of Albro W. Lamb, in a slaughter-house, West Thirty-ninth-street and North River, on the 8th of September, 1871, in self-defense. Lamb was discharged by the Coroner. John McCauley, twenty-six years, New-York; came to his death by pistol-shot wound at the hands of Thomas Murphy, in Third-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Sept. 10, 1871; Murphy escaped, and has never been arrested. John Schneider, seventeen years, Germany; came to his death by stab wound, in Pearl-street, near New-Bowery, at the hands of some person unknown, Sept. 7, 1871. John J. O'Brien, twenty-four years, New-York; came to his death by stab wound of heart with a knife in the hands of Daniel Foley, at No. 153 Elm-street, Sept. 24, 1871; Foley was never committed to the Tombs. Rudolph Wucherer, twenty-eight years, Germany; came to his death from exhaustion, caused by hemorrhage from a stab wound with a knife in the hands of Philip Winke, in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, Sept. 24, 1871; Winke has not been tried.

OCTOBER.—Julia Steinman, twenty years, Germany; came to her death by violence with a smoothing-iron; fracture of the skull, hands of her husband, Julius Steinman, at No. 21 Essex-street, Oct. 7, 1871, who committed suicide afterward. Thomas O'Connor, twenty-one years, Ireland; came to his death by injuries at the hands of Patrick Malone during a fight on the dock at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, Oct. 9, 1871; Malone was discharged Oct. 14. John Rourke, thirty-two years, Ireland, came to his death by fracture of the skull, the result of injuries received at the hands of some person or persons unknown, Forty-second-street and Second-avenue, Oct. 29, 1871.

NOVEMBER.—Charles G. Jackson, twenty-five years, Ireland; came to his death by fracture of the skull by a blow on the head with a stove-cover lifter at the hands of Samuel Hinman, at No. 30 East Fourteenth-street, on the 31st of October, 1871, under great provocation and without intent to take life. The assailant was never arrested. Unknown woman, about thirty years of age, found at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, North River, Nov. 25, 1871, with fracture of the skull and other marks of violence received at hands of person or persons unknown. Roger Betts, twenty-seven years, Ireland; came to his death by exhaustion from hemorrhage from a stab-wound with a knife in the hands of Jeremiah Evans, at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, Nov. 19, 1871; Jos. Galvin held as an accessory; Evans is yet in prison. Male child, found in Twenty-seventh Precinct Nov. 24, with throat cut at the hands of unknown.

DECEMBER.—Patrick Black, forty years, Ireland, came to his death by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood caused by a blow at the hands of Frank Egan, in front of No. 38 Centre-street, Dec. 3, 1871. The assailant was discharged Dec. 15. Edward Carroll, thirty-five years, Ireland, came to his death by compression of the brain from a fracture of the skull, by a blow on the head with a club in the hands of James McCartney, of No. 520 Eighth-avenue, Dec. 25, 1871, and we believe that in striking the blow the said McCartney had no intent to take life.

The bodies of drowned persons were found as follows: North River, 95; East River, 80; Harlem River, 4. Total, 179—of which 168 were males, and 11 females.

RECAPITULATION.

Infants found dead in the streets, alleys, rivers, &c.	126
Accidents of all kinds, including riot, explosive and heat cases	851
Deaths by drowning	179
Suicide	108
Homicide	42
Infanticide	5
Abortion	2
Judicial hanging	1
Total	1,314

An analysis of the homicidal statistics of the year shows that in only five cases out of the forty-two have the assassins been tried and punished, by being sent to State Prison for terms varying from two years to ten years. In one case the perpetrator was a boy, and was sent to the House of Refuge. In nineteen cases the assailants were never arrested, and in eight of these their identity was never discovered. There are five yet in prison awaiting trial or a decision on appeal, and twelve have been discharged upon bail to await trial or other judicial disposition of their cases. During the year Thomas Lookup Evans, Jacob Rosenzweig and Anh E. Burns have been convicted of the crime of abortion and sent to State Prison.

In order that the public may have the opportunity for comparison, we append a table showing the number of homicides in each year since 1856, which has been carefully collated from the records of the Coroner's Office.

Year	By persons known	By persons unknown	Total	Year	By persons known	By persons unknown	Total
1856	24	11	35	1864	42	8	50
1857	42	13	55	1865	49	12	61
1858	47	12	59	1866	26	9	35
1859	36	15	51	1867	24	10	34
1860	32	15	47	1868	39	9	48
1861	37	15	52	1869	36	5	41
1862	31	15	46	1870	37	4	41
1863	38	11	49	1871	34	8	42
Totals					574	172	746

More Temperance Legislation Wanted in Massachusetts.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance have issued an address, in which they appeal to the prohibitionists to sustain their faith by their votes. They say:

"In view of the trust you have confided to us, we deem it our duty to express our conviction that the temperance cause cannot be sustained under the present laws of the State. It is our duty to report to you that the liquor traffic is regaining what it had lost; that the laws do little to restrain it in most of our cities; that the open traffic is extending to the towns; that the sale and use of liquors have nearly doubled, and are likely to increase. We are told to use moral means, and educate the people. We are doing, and shall do all we can in this direction. But the liquor traffic is doing more. Its educational forces are greater than ours. It has $30,000,000 of capital. It has more than ten thousand places of sale. It has many thousands of employes and millions of income. All these are as truly educational forces as any we can use. Thousands of dealers lecture for the traffic, while you pay six or eight men to lecture against it. This demoralization has been increased by the beer legislation. The active forces of the enemy are greater than yours. The battle is against you. * * * We not only say that no legal protection can be gained, but that present moral effort cannot be continued, unless the cause is sustained at the polls. Party respects nothing but votes. For votes it sells your legislation and your laws. For votes, and for votes only, will it revoke the sale. The legislation which, if sold for two members of Congress, you must redeem with three. When your votes pay, party will do your work. Before that, never. No moral means, no educational agency can be spared or abated. The ballot will strengthen them all."

Market Reform.

Col. DEVOE, Superintendent of Markets, is making an effort for the general reform of the public market system of this City. He finds that he has undertaken a difficult task, and that there are numerous obstacles in his way; nevertheless he hopes to succeed, at least in keeping the markets clean, doing away with the outside stands, and reducing the general expenses of management. The services of about fifty per cent. of the present number of employes will, in all probability, be dispensed with. Many of the positions are mere sinecures, and no one has ever yet been able to ascertain what the incumbents do to earn their salaries. All the down-town market-houses are in a wretched condition, both as regards the buildings themselves and their surroundings, and absolutely need repair. Some amelioration of the condition of Washington Market has already been effected, but much yet remains to be done, for the progress of reform in these matters is necessarily slow. Among the abuses to be remedied is that of the subletting of market stalls, many of which are said to be under-let three or four times, each lessor, of course, making a profit upon the rental. Within a short time Col. DEVOE will submit to the Controller a list of officials with whose services he believes the City can well dispense.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Opinions from the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say that information is needed as to "the proportion of women throughout the country who ask for suffrage." Upon this the advocates of woman suffrage revert to the fact that the late extension of suffrage was not asked for, in terms, by the negroes; nevertheless they were very glad to get it. The whole nation knew they were asking for it, in the silence of their hearts, and generously gave it to them. So it is, and will be, with women. The ballot will be granted them long before a majority openly petition or audibly ask for it.

However, on the point of numbers and proportion, let us give what light we can. The entire number of petitioners against woman suffrage that Mr. BUCKINGHAM was able to present in the Senate the other day, was less than 5,000, after months of circulation and effort. This, too, was the first petition against woman suffrage ever got up by special organized effort and presented to Congress; while during the last twenty years hundreds of petitions *for* woman suffrage, containing hundreds of thousands of names of women, have been presented to Congress.

I have traveled much in recent years South and West; and, even in the South, where there is the least independence of woman spirit, I have rarely met a woman who would not accept suffrage if she could get it. I venture to say that two out of every three women in the United States ask for suffrage—or would take it if they were asked. The women have left to us men the tremulous task of asking them in much more important matters. Now suppose, dear TIMES, we should just ask them if they wont take a walk with us to the polls and see if there will not be more cases of

"Whispering, I'll not consent—consented."

Your second point calling for information is "How do women propose to deal with the thousands of their own sex who infest great cities and live by the most shocking of trades?" As to that, women voters will not in the beginning attempt to deal with any one else at all, but take the ballot, each for her individual self, and cast it for such men and women and measures as will elevate, improve and open avenues of escape for those who "infest great cities." Who can undertake to say that the woman whose name is "frailty" is any worse or would add a worse element to the vote, and on that account ought to be deprived of it, than the man whose name is corruption? Indeed, is it not probable, and in accordance with woman's nature, even the most depraved phase of it, that if vicious men could be deprived of the ballot and frail women invested with it, she would use it to purify and improve her condition, as the vicious man has used his vote to deepen and perpetuate his own degradation?

The tendency of woman everywhere is to cleanness and purity of material surroundings; the tendency of man alone is to dirt. Compare the barracks, the bar-rooms, the Court-houses and offices, where men most do congregate, with the parlors and places where women prevail. So in the moral, political and social sphere, the presence and participation of woman will, on the whole, secure order, banish dirt, and promote sweetness and purity of relations.

And now why not let us men nobly grant the prayer that should be our offering rather than her asking? Is there no more just, unselfish, exalted friendship, not to say love, of woman anywhere extant among men? Has chivalry wholly departed this life? Is there no legion of honor among men who will stand by woman in this struggle for rights that are as vital as the right to daily bread? Has the once proud and noble order of knight errantry, riding forth in the might of justice and the consciousness of power to vindicate or rescue "ladye fayre," degenerated to knight errantry, squeaking and gibbering in infested streets, and imposing fetters instead of offering and protecting the rights of those who have been, and with generous gallantry might again be, ladies fair?

No, gentle brothers, it has been "sass" for the goose and sauce for the gander all too long. Let us henceforth pass the polite rendering all around. If the vote is good for the rough let us not deny it even to her whom he has ruined, and who may use it to react improvingly on him, make their orgies less infernal, and her burdens at least more equal and fair.

One thing it is ever good for the apprehensive to remember—that no extension of freedom has ever resulted in ultimate harm; on the contrary, has ever and always promoted the general good. Then trust freedom to work out beneficial results for freedom.

T. C. LELAND.

[Several correspondents have expressed precisely the same views as the above, and therefore they must be satisfied with the publication of Mr. LELAND's letter. We cannot afford room for all their communications.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am, like the TIMES, not unfavorable to giving the elective franchise to women, if greater evils than now exist shall not follow. Among the dangers surrounding this question, not the least is that to be apprehended from the influence of the clergy, and especially of the Catholic clergy, over the female mind. Nobody can deny that women, even those of fair intelligence, look up with greater reverence to their spiritual guides than men, and are more ready to follow their counsels.

In any question, therefore, affecting the interests of the Church—such, for instance, as that of supporting sectarian schools or sectarian charities, which even now agitate our City politics, it is easy to see what a powerful accession would be gained to the Catholic cause by the addition of female suffrage. Again, we all know that the Ring candidates at our late election, and especially TWEED, obtained their chief support from the ignorant foreign vote in this City—a vote strong enough in TWEED's case to elect him, in spite of the odium attaching to his public acts. Who cannot see that if the wives, daughters and sisters of these ignorant men had been allowed to vote, not only TWEED, but most, if not all of his associates would have been triumphantly elected? It may be urged that the women opposed to these candidates would have canceled their increased Democratic vote. Not so. And here is the vital point to be considered. The women of the ignorant, lower classes will not be deterred by feelings of delicacy, nor through physical inability from attending the polls, but will march boldly up to their work, while their more delicate and sensitive sisters will remain at home.

We already know how great the difference is in this respect between our two political parties so far as the men are concerned. Extend the franchise to women, and would not this difference become much greater?

L. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on Dec. 27, under "Women Suffrage," I find you leaning somewhat on its side. I am sorry to see that. It can't be by the dictation of your better judgment, and you have gained, and justly merited, popularity and the thanks of the people sufficient to satisfy any reasonable journalists, in your thorough expositions of your cut-throats and all other corruptions and derelictions.

The objections you perceive and make to conferring this masculine privilege upon the occupants of the sinks of iniquity in your and other cities will apply equally all through the country, and, if possibly worse, through this and all other ignorant and similarly benighted, God-forsaken coal regions.

The only conceivable justification, in my opinion, will be found in the property qualification, and even this is questionable. It may better be subserved by the proxy system, and woman allowed to remain in the position the Creator decreed and made her for. If need be, let some more rational plan be adopted to effect their elevation to their proper sphere of usefulness, to wit: An entire reform in the system of their education, so that they can infinitely better understand the duties of a woman, wife and mother, and attend to them, rather than to impugn God's wisdom by claiming the right and aspiring to the dignity of assuming man's duties and prerogatives. The first duty is to qualify for positions, and, in our efforts at that, we may discern a total incapacity and incompatibility, and be saved the trouble of the second—the advocating for positions.

I admire the taste and good sense of those New-England ladies who petitioned Congress to let them alone in their God-ordained sphere, and not impose upon them duties belonging exclusively to the opposite sex.

Let us hear something from you on this latter phase of the question.

BACKWOODSMAN.

HAZLETON, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

New-York and Boston—The Calcutta Trade.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.

New-York has almost monopolized the Calcutta trade, once nearly controlled by Boston, and this is the only portion of our foreign commerce that has suffered a decline. We are somewhat ashamed of this fact, that while all our India trade has wonderfully increased of late, and every other branch and department of our foreign commerce, that New-York should have come in and almost taken possession of our Calcutta trade. We have now about one-half the ships arriving that New-York has, we having about thirty-six ships per annum from Calcutta, and New-York seventy-two. In 1857 we had 100 ships arrive in Boston from Calcutta alone.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'67,c.115⅛
10,000 do........b30.116⅛
27,000 do........c.115⅞
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 63⅜
2,000 Va. 6s, old...... 60
2,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 60
20,000 do.......... 56
25,000 do.......s20. 56
10,000 do.......... 56⅛
10,000 do.......... 56⅛
20,000 do.......b30. 57
35,000 Va. St. 6s, Def'd 21
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s. n.. Jan. & July... 25
20,000 Missouri St. 6s. 98⅛
5,000 S. Car. 6s old, bet. call....b7. 50
5,000 N. Y. State. 7s, Bounty L. R...106
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. bet. call....... 15⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.103⅛
8,000 do..........103⅛
10,000 Union Pac. 1st... 94
10,000 do.......b10. 94⅛
10,000 do........b3. 94
12,000 Union P. 7s, L. G. Bds......... 80
14,000 do......... 79⅛
20,000 Union P. 10s, In. 83⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d pf. 86
2,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st.100⅛
5,000 Morris & E. 2d.. 99
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d Consol. bds.... 82⅛
20,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st......b3. 90
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.100
20,000 B., H. & Erie 1st 30⅛
5 Bank Com'wealth. 81

26 Bank Com.. ex div.113
100 West. U. T..bet. c. 70⅜
700 do.......... 70⅜
100 do.........c. 70⅜
500 do.......... 70⅜
200 do.........c. 70⅜
100 do.......... 70⅜
200 do.......... 70⅜
5 Del. & Hud. C....123
50 American Coal... 44
100 do.......... 43
100 Quick. Mining Co. 26
200 do.........c. 26
500 Maryland C.C. b.c. 24
500 do........b30 24½
1000 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 53⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 95
200 Harlem Railroad..117⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 33⅛
100 do...bet. call. 33⅜
800 do.........s3. 33
200 Reading Railroad.111⅛
100 Lake S. & M. So.c. 92⅜
200 Chic. & N. W..... 67⅜
200 do...bet. call. 67⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. pf.c. 91⅛
300 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 90
5 do......... 90⅛
500 Chic. & R. I.....107⅛
200 Tol., W. & W...c. 71⅜
200 do......... 71⅜
300 Del., Lack. & W...109⅛
100 B., H. & Erie..... 2⅛
100 Ohio. & Miss....c. 45⅜
100 H. & St. Jo...... 54⅜
100 do.......b3. 55
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 67
11 H. & N. H. ex div.161
200 Col. C. & Ind. C... 19
200 Union Pacific.b. c. 29⅜
300 do.........c. 29⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..109⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.109⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.110⅜
2,000 U. S.5-20R.,'65,n.111⅛
20,000 U. S.5-20C.,'65,n.115
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅛
29,000 do.........115⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md... 39
200 do.......b30. 39⅜
600 West. Union Tel.. 71⅜
200 do.......... 71⅜
500 do...bet. call. 71⅜
100 do........c. 71⅛
1400 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. bet. call....... 53⅜
300 U. S. Ex........ 66
200 N. Y. C. & H. R.R. bet. call....... 95⅛
10 do......... 95⅛
2700 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 91
100 Erie............ 33⅜
100 do......... 33⅜
100 do...bet. call. 33⅜
100 L. S. & M. So.b.c.c. 93⅜
1000 do.......... 93⅜
100 do.......... 93⅜
600 do.......... 93⅜

120 L. S. & M. S. Scrip. 85
200 Cleve. & Pitts....128⅜
400 Chic. & N. W..... 69
500 do.......... 69⅜
100 do. bet. call.c. 68⅜
100 do.......... 68⅜
300 do.......... 68⅜
300 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 92
100 do.bet.call.b3. 92
100 C., C., C. & Ind... 89⅜
100 Chic. & R. I......107⅜
200 do.........108
800 do..bet. call.108
800 Mil. & St. P...... 55⅜
500 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 79⅜
200 do.......... 79⅜
100 do.......... 80
100 do..bet. call. 80⅜
100 do.......... 80⅜
100 H. & St. Jo...... 54⅜
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 67
100 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 19⅜
100 do.......... 19⅜
200 do.......... 19⅜
200 do.......... 19⅜
500 Del., L. & W. b. c.109
200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 29⅜
200 do.........c. 29⅜
200 Ohio & Miss..b, c. 46⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 1—A. M.

The NEW-YEAR promises well for the General Trade of the Country, though we can scarcely hope for the same rapid progression over the previous year as 1871 exhibits over 1870. With the drawback of a European War, the business of 1870 showed an increase of about 7½ ₱ cent. over 1869. During the year just closed *the increase over 1870 has been nearly or quite twenty ₱ cent.* We have authority for this estimate in the figures (all official except for December) of the Foreign Trade at New-York. Including the semi-official weekly returns for the last month, the Imports into New-York are 25 ₱ cent. greater than for the previous Calendar Year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are 18½ ₱ cent. larger, and the Exports of Gold and Silver 11 ₱ cent. larger. The Customs Duties deposited at New-York show an increase of only 10 ₱ cent., but these being under the revised Tariff, averaging 40 ₱ cent. ad valorem, and the deposits of 1870 under the previous rates, averaging 45 ₱ cent., the comparative result shows that the increase in the actual consumption of Foreign Merchandise keeps pace with the enhanced gross Importations. And it is gratifying to believe that this increase is not out of proportion to the increase in the vaster products and manufactures of American Industry.

The Government Finances for the year past show an improvement, both in the liquidation of $90,000,000 of the Principal of the Public Debt and in the reduction of $7,500,000 per annum in its Interest charge, which sufficiently accounts for the enhanced Gold value of the Public Funds. The 6 ₱ cents, (5-20s of 1867,) which stood at the beginning of the year at the equivalent of 97½ ₱ cent., in Gold, closed on Saturday at the equivalent of 103½ ₱ cent., in Gold, while the 5 ₱ cents have advanced to within a fraction of the par of Gold. These results are to be succeeded, early in the New-Year, by the payment of $40,000,000 of 6 ₱ cents of 1862 out of the accrued and accruing Gold surplus in the Treasury.

In the last half of the Old Year the general financial situation was seriously compromised by the exposures of the length and breadth of municipal corruption in this City, by the Chicago fire and its consequences to the insurance and other important interests, and by the demoralization of Southern State credit. Nor have these drawbacks been so far corrected or overcome as to render the opening prospects of the New-Year all that could be wished for financially, or all that might be deemed consistent with the encouraging hopes of trade, referred to above. In saying which we are aware that the (immediate) ruling spirits on the Stock Exchange, and, probably, a majority of our banking authorities, take a brighter or less qualified view of the future. It is not to be concealed, however, that the recent warnings to our Savings system, to the Fire and Life Insurance Companies, and even to our National Banks, have not been without their significance. The Savings Banks, for example, after being recklessly used and abused to cover the multiplication of City and County debt, and thereby the robbery of the tax-payers, were barely saved from the great peril of loss of popular confidence by the change, at the critical moment, in the Controllership. This fortunate event averted utter bankruptcy from a very large share of the investments of savings. Whether this and other dangers are wholly past, or whether the managers of the Savings Banks and the Insurance Offices mean to improve the warning—which we fear they have not yet done—are questions left to the new Legislature at Albany, and to the reports and investigations into the true condition and security of these concerns, as conducted in New-York and Brooklyn, which cannot be ordered too soon. The duty of the Legislature will extend to other important reforms and to the overthrow of the disgraceful Erie Ring, and while we have no serious doubt that all these interests will enlist early attention, we cannot feel sure, until more is known of the organization and material of the Legislature, that the good work will ultimately be accomplished.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 30, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$849,000
Increase in Specie	2,284,800
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	935,000
Increase in Deposits	1,054,100
Decrease in Circulation	32,800

	Dec. 31, '70.	Dec. 30, '71.	Dec. 23, '71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	13,129,800	15,516,600	15,516,600
Total	$86,564,800	$87,301,600	$87,301,600
Loans	264,417,318	270,534,000	271,363,500
Gold and Gold Notes	20,828,935	25,049,500	22,764,700
Other Legal Tenders	45,245,358	40,282,800	41,217,800
Deposits	188,223,935	200,400,800	199,346,700
Circulation	32,153,514	28,542,800	28,575,600
In Sub-Treasury	76,920,211	80,457,297	79,870,642

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 23, '71.	Dec. 30, '71.	Dec. 31, '70.
Deposits	$199,346,700	$200,400,800	$188,223,935
Circulation	28,575,600	28,542,800	32,153,514
Total	$227,922,300	$228,943,600	$220,377,449
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$56,980,575	$57,235,900	$55,094,362
Gold and Greenbacks	63,982,500	65,332,300	66,074,293
Excess	$7,001,925	$8,096,400	$10,979,931
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Bank return of the week shows more steadiness of movement, and rather improved strength in the Lawful Money average to Deposits and Circulation, than for several weeks past. The Loans are down $849,000; the general line of Deposits is up $1,054,100; the Gold Notes are $2,284,800 higher; the Greenbacks $935,000 less than last Monday.

Money, after ruling stringent and dear through the week, closed at about 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, lenders having the advantage of three days' Interest over the New-Year Holiday.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $4,912,151, as against $5,124,396 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,048,894, against $4,468,815 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $449,696, against $464,303 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,783,505. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 26,597 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	September	$33,010,576
February	31,992,723	October	30,039,895
March	38,468,670	Nov. 24	24,103,941
April	32,634,773	Dec. 2	5,644,926
May	34,146,019	Dec. 9	5,047,939
June	30,246,411	Dec. 16	5,861,617
July	30,885,304	Dec. 23	5,235,030
August	38,066,810	Dec. 30	4,912,151
Total since Jan. 1			$379,879,388
Same year, 1870			*303,335,488
Increase in 1871			$76,543,900

* Official.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,637,876	September	$20,863,302
February	18,739,742	October	22,356,227
March	22,139,322	November	19,232,587
April	18,930,047	Dec. 6	3,947,436
May	18,019,785	Dec. 13	4,176,158
June	18,596,135	Dec. 20	5,338,566
July	17,869,653	Dec. 27	4,048,894
August	19,510,337		
Total since Jan. 1			$232,375,307
Same year 1870			*195,945,743
Increase in 1871			$36,429,564
Gold Dec. 30, 1871			109⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold Dec. 31, 1870			110⅜ ₱ cent.

* Official.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	September	$2,130,320
February	4,522,086	October	2,086,891
March	7,569,880	November	2,124,539
April	9,593,029	Dec. 2	556,614
May	9,615,678	Dec. 9	345,224
June	8,004,738	Dec. 16	731,645
July	11,233,695	Dec. 23	297,882
August	2,701,287	Dec. 30	449,696
Total since Jan. 1			$64,212,415
Same year 1870			*58,191,475
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,020,940

* Official.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$12,306,929	January	$10,666,108
February	12,681,656	February	2,455,111
March	15,651,956	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,150,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,862,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	*2,237,535
Total year 1871	$153,814,406	Total year 1871	$82,558,515
Total year 1870	139,703,539	Total year 1870	86,671,676

*And $5,850,000 prepaid for January, but not charged off.

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870. Week.	1870. Season.	1871. Week.	1871. Season.
Receipts	124,450	1,625,395	126,929	1,375,711
Exports	76,546	899,959	51,594	696,252
Stock on hand	....	531,039	....	481,314
Price Low Middling	....	14⅜c.	....	19⅜c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 31, '70.
American Gold	108⅝@108⅞@109⅛	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	109⅝@110⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115⅜@116	111⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	109⅜@110	106⅞
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	102⅜@103⅜	93⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	94@94	78⅜
New-York Central	94⅜@95⅜	92
New-York Central Scrip	88⅜@90⅜	88
Rock Island	106⅛@107⅜	106
North-west Common	64⅜@69⅛	72⅜
North-west Preferred	89@92⅛	82⅛
Reading	111@112	99⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛@46⅜	28⅜
St. Paul Common	54⅜@55⅜	52⅞xd
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜@80⅜	73⅜xd
Toledo and Wabash	68⅜@72⅛	49⅛
Union Pacific	28⅜@27⅜@29⅜	....
Erie	32⅛@33⅜	23⅜
Western Telegraph	68⅜@71⅛	45⅛
Pacific Mail	54⅛@53⅜	40⅛
Lake Shore	92⅜@92⅜	92⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	84⅛@85	....

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 109 @109½ ₱ cent. The market steady, with an inclination among some of the operators to speculate upon a partial, if not decided, January rise. The Foreign Exchanges close 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. The Public Funds very firm, and the prices, measured by Gold, the highest of the Old Year. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 116 ₱ cent., and the new 5 ₱ cents at 109½ ₱ cent. The Railways were unusually strong, and at rapidly-advancing prices, so was the Stock of the Western Telegraph. The Central Pacific Mortgage advanced to 103½, and the Union was in demand, and sold at 94 ₱ cent. The prices of the day were strongest after the Boards, and closed as follows:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110	110½
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110½
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	116
American Gold	108⅞	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95	95½
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90	90½
Reading	111½	112
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107½
North-west Common	67½	69½
North-west Preferred	90	92½
Pacific Mail	53½	53⅝
St. Paul Preferred	78½	80½
St. Paul Common	54½	55⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	46½
Toledo and Wabash	81	72½
Western Telegraph	70⅞	71⅛
Erie	32½	33⅜
Union Pacific	29½	29⅜
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	92½	92⅝
Lake Shore Scrip	84½	85

The following were the last quotations in the Afternoon for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	112⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118	5-20 coup., '67	116
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 reg., '68	112⅜
5-20 coup., '62	110⅜	5-20 coup., '68	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coupon	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅜	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	5s coup., '81	110⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112⅛	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115		

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in December were:

1871	$41,538 09
1870	25,884 55
Increase	$15,653 45

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 23:

1871	$1,606,127 09
1870	1,320,334 31
Increase, 1871	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REINVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS, INTEREST AND CALLED-IN FIVE-TWENTIES.

During the first three months of 1872 there will be disbursed for the redemption of Five-twenties, interest on the United States, Central Pacific and other Bonds, dividends on stocks, &c., not far from $150,000,000, a considerable portion of which will seek reinvestment.

Government Bonds at present market prices (estimating the length of time for which they are likely to run) yield but little over 4 per cent. on the investment, and it is now apparent that no higher rate of interest can hereafter be derived from investment in our National Securities.

The amount of really first-class and absolutely safe six per cent. Gold Bonds, which can now be had at anything less than par, is very limited. Prominent among them are the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which we offer and recommend, *believing them to be as safe as the Bonds of the Government.* Less than $2,000,000 now remain unsold, and they will be rapidly taken up.

Present price **94**, and accrued interest. Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100—coupon or registered.

Upward of 300 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are now completed and equipped, and the remainder will be finished within a few months; when we believe these Bonds will take rank in market price with the CENTRAL PACIFICS, now, and for a long time past, above par, and current in all the money markets of the world.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROADS AS CREATORS OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

The remarkable growth of the United States in material prosperity has been a favorite theme with American and European statesmen of late years. The wonderful increase in our foreign, domestic and internal commerce within the space of twenty years is without a parallel in the history of any other country. In 1852 the entire foreign commerce of the United States was $422,603,808, and in 1871 the total was swelled to $1,082,997,946. These figures indicate plainly the increasing commercial importance of the United States among the maritime nations of the globe. The foreign commerce of Great Britain is estimated at $3,000,000,000, and that of France at $1,600,000,000. The United States in its foreign commerce now ranks third among the civilized nations, and it is only fair to presume that in a few years our country will outstrip France, and rank second. The domestic or coastwise commerce has also greatly increased within the same period of twenty years. The internal commerce of the United States carried by railroads alone presents an increase from 1852 to 1871, twenty years, which is not only marvelous but almost incredible. In 1852 the value of the merchandise tonnage of all the railroads in the United States was SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and in 1871 the value of this tonnage was ELEVEN THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. In 1852 there were 12,908 miles of railroad in operation in the United States, and at the present time about 53,000 miles. The great increase in the commerce of the United States—foreign, domestic and internal—has been brought about chiefly by the development of the great resources of the country. Railroads have been the great means of developing these resources, both agricultural and mineral; and any one who will carefully study the figures of our foreign and internal commerce, noted above, and then compare them with the increased railroad mileage of the country, must see that this great increase in national wealth and commercial prosperity can be credited mainly to railroads. Great as is the present railroad mileage, it is nevertheless too small for the actual wants of the people. This want of new railroads is particularly felt in the matter of trunk lines. What the people need is not so much local roads, but more lines from the sea-board to the interior, and also roads which will materially shorten existing trunk lines. Conspicuous among such new railway enterprises is the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, now rapidly approaching completion. A part of the road has been in active operation for some time past, and the business of the line has demonstrated its complete success. The saving of distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be very great by this road, which must attract to it a large through business. The Company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres of fine rolling prairie lands in Kansas and Nebraska. The mortgage prohibits the sale of these lands at less than four dollars per acre, and the money derived from land sales is used by the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as a sinking fund to retire the bonds of the Company.

We are now offering the remaining balance of the 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Both interest and principal are payable in gold, the interest in February and August, free of tax. *The bonds of the Eastern Division were originally marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest, equal to 104½ to 105½. We commend these facts and figures to discriminating investors, who, no doubt, will fully appreciate the merits and value of this investment.*

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY IS completed to Hudson, and will have trains running to St. Paul by the commencement of the coming year. This route will be the trunk line for the Eastern and Western business of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as for the through business to the East, the line being 100 miles shorter than by the present route. The grain and lumber business of the road is very considerable and steadily increasing, yielding sufficient return to pay interest. The Land Grant and property of every description belonging to the Company is worth more than double the amount of the mortgage, and is held as security for the bonds, which are payable, interest and principal, in gold, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., agents for the Company.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at the current market rates, the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company.

The First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, bear the same rate of Interest as United States Five-twenties, (Six per Cent. gold, free of tax;) they are a first lien upon the Road and its equipment.

The Land Grant Bonds are a first mortgage upon the remaining 11,599,858 71-100 acres of land belonging to the Company, the proceeds of all sales of which are solely applied to the redemption of the Land Grant Bonds. The total sales of land to Oct. 31, 1871, were 480,141 29-100 acres, for $2,030,831 83, averaging $4 23 per acre. The net earnings for the first six months (of the third fiscal year) ending Nov. 1, 1871, were $2,450,219 94—more than twice the amount of the interest upon the First-Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, and about three times the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds. The annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,270 gold; the annual interest upon the remaining Land Grant Bonds is $650,320 currency.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-street, New-York.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a perfectly safe bond on a completed road are invited to apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-street.

☞ TO BROKERS.

WANTED—A position as book-keeper and cashier in a stock or gold house, by a party thoroughly posted in the business; first-class reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

Court Calendars for Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
251—Whalan vs. Lynch, survivor, &c.
295—Higgins vs. Hyatt et al., Executors, &c.
223½—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
521—Benedict et al. vs. Taylor.
99—Clussman vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
651—Fitzpatrick vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
639—Byrns et al. vs. Rusch.
741—Cecil vs. Lawton et al.
747—Ormsbee vs. Brown.
347—Spring et al., adm'x, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
348—Hunt vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
349—Lee, Ex'r, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
751—McComb vs. Foster, Jr.
753—Miller vs. Matthews et al.
755—Hayward vs. Gibbons.
757—Pier vs. Rocke.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
331—Clark vs. Reubens et al.
335—Jones vs. Staten Island R. R. Co.
337—Jones, &c., vs. Staten Island R. R. Co.

Jurors summoned for Parts I. and II., Supreme Court, will attend on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

Part II.—Coulter case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

First Monday Calendar called at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Non-enumerated motions at 10½ A. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—(Held in Part II. Room.)

Nos.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Company.
1027—Allbach vs. Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad Co.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
946—Honigsberger, by gd'n, vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R.R. Co.
876—Owen vs. Laurence.
1028—King vs. Wolf.
68—McCauley, Ad'x, vs. Gans et al.
192—Pike vs. Gerushym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
408—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
467½—Mellhinck vs. Godfrey.
1130—Roberts vs. Mathews.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Company.
172—Wood vs. Met'n. Ins. Company, N. Y.
1048—Crane vs. Burgess.
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
935—Planchand vs. Colt.
847—N. Y. Lith. and Eng. Co. vs. Am Tontine Life and Saving Insurance Co.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
659—Battershal, Jr., vs. Solomon.
1034—Cohen vs. N. Y. Sewing-machine Co.
1064½—Schott, Ad'x, &c., vs. Wright et al.
1065½—Same vs. Same.
1063—Middleton vs. Andrews et al.
589—McDermott vs. Lynde.
493—Stitt vs. Bixby.
893—Pugsley vs. Morgan.
493—King vs. King.
1077—Owen vs. Randall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6979—Gannon vs. Stemfeld.
5672—Netter vs. Wolz.
6573—Wheeler vs. McCabe.
6996—Valentine vs. Cole.
6883—Hubbell vs. Rogers.
7770—Same vs. Same.
7449—Von Seelan vs. Brennan.
7419—Frank vs. Lynch.
7424—Forgie vs. Beebe.
7476—Hauff vs. Reynolds.
7538—Fowler vs. Leon.
7540—McGrath vs. Granahan.
7565—Carroll vs. Anderson.
7571—Moses vs. Simmonds.
7573—Bagg vs. Corliss.
7574—Cohen vs. O'Connor.
7575—James vs. Kidd.
8165—Curran vs. Kellogg.
7578—Mulligan vs. Flannigan.
7584—Smith vs. Jacobi.
7585—Lynch vs. McKinley.
7587—Rose vs. Weed.
8108—O'Neil vs. Roth.
8112—Davidson vs. Glover.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7324—Mittnacht vs. Kreker.
— —Johnson vs. Metzger.
7562—Ross vs. Donnelly.
7556—Williamson vs. Sheil.
7331—Lehmann vs. Rothschild.
7470—Keevil vs. Elsas.
7457—Claflin vs. Dinsmore.
7347—Pickert vs. Sheiden.
7289—McChedsey vs. Aaron.
— —Rawson vs. Holland.
7559—Samuels vs. Winship.
8288—Sliter vs. The Stuyvesant Bank.
7527—Cummings vs. Dodge.
7550—Bentheim vs. Elsas.
6211—Gross vs. Scott.
8109—Weber vs. Volhardt.
7558—Pisch vs. Plass.
7330—Smith vs. Geis.
7391—Linnerman vs. Babcock.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8385—Ferris vs. McDivitt.
8049—Allen vs. Cunningham.
7157—Seigel vs. Nichols.
8135—Cleary vs. The Amer. Nickel-plate Co.
7292—Simpson vs. Reveille Silver Mining Co.
7293—Hollingsworth vs. Reveille Silver Mining Co.
7357—Ludman vs. Green.
8392—Graham vs. Doyle.
7036—Frank vs. Carpenter.
7498—Whytal vs. Shaw.
7794—Green vs. Hall.
8053—Donovan vs. Sanderson.
8412—Oppenheim vs. Joas.
8406—Gutman vs. Marine.
8407—Sullivan vs. Mangam.
8408—Plato vs. Dahlman.
8409—White vs. Delorme.
8410—Smith vs. Pearl.
8411—Frye vs. Baker.
8413—Browne vs. McDonald.
8414—Pecare vs. Templeton.
8415—Goodenough vs. Davis.
8416—James vs. Byron.
8417—Hill vs. Armstrong.
8418—Howard vs. Gruber.
8419—Silva vs. Leonard.
8420—McKinley vs. Riehl.
8421—Stam vs. Prentice.
8422—Claflin vs. Nausbaum.
8423—Ross vs. Dowling.

Dedication of the Cornell Memorial Schools.

Yesterday the large hall of the Cornell Memorial School in Seventy-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was formally dedicated as a temporary chapel. In the morning Rev. THOS. GUARD, of South Africa, preached from Isaiah sixth chapter and from first to sixth verses. In the afternoon and evening eloquent sermons were preached by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., and Rev. J. B. MERWIN. Over $7,000 was collected during the day on behalf of the City Church extension and Missionary Society, which has borne the principal part of the expense of the building.

The McPherson Monument—Suit Against the Contractor.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 29.

A petition was filed in the Superior Court, yesterday, by J. B. WALKER, attorney on behalf of W. B. HAZEN, M. D. LEGGETT, and A. HICKENLOOPER, against T. D. JONES, and J. C. FIEDELDEY, administrator of CORNELIUS BEELER, deceased, alleging that the plaintiffs, in October, 1869, contracted with JONES to erect a monument to the memory of the late Major-Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON, and at the same time JONES and BEELER signed a bond in the sum of $20,000, conditioned to be void if JONES faithfully complied with the contract. A site for the monument was immediately selected at Clyde, Ohio, and the foundation built. By the terms of the contract, the work on the monument was to be commenced forthwith, and was to be completed within eighteen months from the signing of the contract; but more than two years have now elapsed, and the work is not done, and JONES refuses to complete it. Wherefore they claim the contract is broken, and ask damages for breach of contract and delay in the sum of $19,125. BEELER having died in May, 1870, the claim was presented to J. C. FIEDELDEY, his administrator, who refused to recognize it as a valid claim against the estate.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	20	Tar, bbls.	243
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Resin, bbls.	2,564
Cotton, bales	3,548	Oil cake, pks.	1,200
Cotton-seed, bags	711	Pork, pks.	2,734
Copper, bbls.	1	Beef, pks.	1,042
Dried fruit, pks.	49	Cut-meats, pks.	7,239
Eggs, bbls.	576	Grease, pks.	250
Flour, bbls.	9,546	Lard, pks.	5,579
Wheat, bushels	5,600	Lard, kegs	192
Corn, bushels	48,111	Stearine, pks.	50
Oats, bushels	24,075	Butter, pks.	2,241
Malt, bushels	1,250	Cheese, pks.	2,390
Barley, bushels	15,200	Tallow, pks.	42
Grass-seed, bags	1,139	Dressed hogs, No.	1,415
Beans, bbls.	351	Peanuts, bushels	342
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,200	Pecans, pks.	102
Corn-meal, bags	360	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	102
Buckwheat Fl'r, pks.	179	Tea, half-chest	655
Tow, bales	19	Tobacco, hhds.	23
Hops, bales	160	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	33
Hides	119	Whisky, bbls.	338
Hides, bales	75	Wool, bales	155
Leather, sides	12,323	Tub oil, bbls.	228
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	2,189	Silver-ore, sacks	1,338
Spirits turp., bbls.	24	Green Apples, bbls.	145

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—62 bales Leather, 2,040 boxes Bacon, 1,676 bales Cotton, 895 bags Clover-seed, 10 bags Timothy, 50 cases Beef, 12 bales Hog Hair, 27 bales Furs and Skins, 20 bbls. Lard, 31,854 bushels Corn, 5 casks Sperm-oil, 650 tcs. Lard, 91 bags Tips, 65 tcs. Tallow, 175 tcs. Beef, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 4,800 Staves, 8 bbls. Hominy, 25 bbls. Meal, 25 boxes Buckwheat, 4 bags Cochineal.

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—502 bbls. Apples, 1,271 boxes Bacon, 1,697 boxes Cheese, 14 bbls. Sweeps, 320 pks. Butter, 239 boxes Meat, 119,310 lbs. Lard, 258 pks. Pork, 1 Piano, 30 bales Skins, 31 boxes Shoulders, 16 boxes Jowls, 3 cases Drills, 3 cases Lathe-checks, 7 cases Oil-stones, 3 cases organs, 8 bales Leather, 1 case Sewing-machines, 10,000 bushels Corn, 60 bbls. Oysters, 237 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Queen of the Sea*, for Bristol—454 pks. Tallow, 1,600 bbls. Resin, 125 boxes Bacon, 100 bags Clover-seed, 500 bags Oil-cake, 300 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Flour, 2,130 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Geraldine Paget*, for London—350 tcs. Beef, 2,841 bbls. Resin, 1,500 bags Oil-cake, 650 boxes Oysters, 50 boxes Corn, 21 bbls. Shoe-Pegs, 3,800 Staves, 50 cases Tobacco, 400 bags Clover-seed, 150 bbls. Grease, 1,187 boxes Cheese, 76 boxes Hardware, 834 bbls. Flour, 22 tcs. Bellies.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—20 boxes Shoulders, 288 boxes Bacon, 1 case Fishing Gut, 331 bags Clover-seed, 502 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Peas, 112 bags Waste, 440 tcs. Beef, 294 bags C. S. Cake, 450 tcs. Lard, 1,307 bbls. Resin, 32 casks Zinc, 36 hhds. Tallow, 110 casks Cabinet Ware, 162 pks. Butter, 31 pks. Mutton, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 3 tcs. Jowls, 3 bbls. Tongues, 25 bbls. Tallow, 502 bushels Wheat, 400 boxes Meats, 8 cases Sewing Machines.

By the ship *Keldonan*, for Glasgow—600 bbls. Flour, 31,642 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Amalfi*, for Cork and orders—20,496 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Zia Caterina*, for Cork and orders—31,202 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—9 pks. Parafine, 150 lbs. Beeswax, 13 cases Dress Goods, 1 case Silver, 6 cases Wood Slats, 2 pks. Pork, 277,490 lbs. Lard, 2 cases Feathers, 3 bales Skins, 11 cases Carriage-ware, 155 bales Cotton, 1,145 boxes Bacon, 15 casks Acid, 200 boxes Middles, 1 pk. Platina, 3 boxes Ham, 80 bbls. Potashes, 29 tcs. Rice, 9 bbls. Sweeps, 200 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Vice Ammiraglio Tegethoff*, for Antwerp—736 pks. Tallow, 17,990 bushels Rye, 250 tcs. Lard, 3,929 lbs. Bees-wax, 80 bales Cotton, 6 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 500 boxes Extract, 5,400 Staves, 1,760 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—194 boxes Tobacco, 162 hhds. Tobacco, 15 cases Drugs, 8 cases Rubbers, 595 bags Corn, 145 bales Cotton, 1,010 tcs. Lard, 686 boxes Bacon, 1,400 bags Clover-seed, 500 boxes Extract, 18 tcs. Casings, 4 bbls. Prunes, 25 bbls. Apples, 9 cases Can Goods, 30 cases Clocks, 19 cases Weights, 3 pks. Potash Salt, 2 cases Skins, 20 bbls. Beef, 30 cases Lobsters, 230 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 boxes Tools, 6 seroons Indigo.

By the bark *Amelia*, for Marseilles—4,020 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Smyrniote*, for Alexandria—13,750 cases Petroleum.

By the brig *Harry & Aubrey*, for Barbados—75 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Beef, 800 bbls. Flour, 725 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bbls. Bread, 200 bbls. Crackers, 550 bushels Peas, 1,000 bushels Corn, 6,250 lbs. Lard, 12,572 lbs. Butter, 1,062 lbs. Shoulders, 75 cases Oysters.

By the brig *Isabella*, for Laguayra—850 bbls. Flour, 54 pks. Rope, 2 cases Petroleum, 1,780 lbs. Ham, 15,642 lbs. Lard, 1 case Sewing-machines, 305 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Apples.

By the bark *T. K. Weldon*, for Havana—8,390 Shooks.

By the brig *Alice Stanett*, for Havana—415 tons Stone, 393 bales Hay, 292 bbls. Potatoes, 30 bbls. Onions.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the bark *Saigon*, 243,042 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Barbados, by the brig *Mary C. Comery*, 7,000 gallons, do., in cases.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and firm; sales, 2,324 bags by the *Merrimac*, reported at 16¾c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond. Other kinds strong, but quiet.

COTTON—There has been rather more call for early delivery, with rather more firmness in prices, though quotations have not been altered; sales, 1,648 bales, including 782 bales to shippers, 462 bales to spinners, 4 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., on light offerings; sales, 6,000 bales, (3,100 bales last evening and 2,900 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; January, 400 bales at 19⅜ 11-16c., 200 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c.; February, 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c.; March, 100 bales at 20¼c.; April, 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅜c.; May, 100 bales at 20 9-16c.; June, 200 bales at 20⅞c. And today, for January, 300 bales at 19⅝c., 700 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c.; February, 900 bales at 20 1-16c.; March, 300 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c.; May, 100 bales at 20⅞c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin were as follows: December, 19⅜c.; January, 19.51c.; February, 19.88c.; March, 20.15c.; April, 20.43c.; May, 20.52c.; June, 20⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 3,548 bales, including 629 bales per rail, 795 bales from Galveston, 667 bales from New-Orleans, 950 bales from Norfolk, 507 bales from Wilmington. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today for the week were 133,500 bales, against 125,983 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,378,000 bales, against 1,625,395 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
Good Ordinary	18¾	19	19⅛	19¼
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20	20⅛
Middling	20	20⅛	20¼	21
Good Middling	20⅝	21	21⅛	21¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted very little attention from buyers, and values, though not quotably altered, have been more or less nominal for other than job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 35@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 65; good to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 80 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 65@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 25
Extra State	6 35@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 35@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00@10 50

Southern Flour has been inactive, but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. at $6@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet at $4 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 45@$3 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held at 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, on light offerings of desirable samples, but has been inactive, sales having been reported of only 2,600 bushels White Gennessee at $1 70; 650 bushels Red Pennsylvania at $1 54@$1 56, and small lots of Red and Amber Western at $1 58@$1 62, ₱ bushel. For best No. 1 Milwaukee Spring there were bids reported of $1 55, with $1 58 asked, afloat, and for strictly prime No. 2 do., in store, a bid of $1 51 was reported....Corn has been held with firmness, and not offered with much freedom but has been rather inactive, the export call having been light and the home trade inquiry limited. Sales have been reported since our last, of 51,000 bushels at 79c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 78c. for prime do., in store; 78c. for old and new Mixed do., afloat; 76½c.@78c. for new do.; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77½c.@78½c. for White Western; 77½c.@78½c. for White Southern; 75c. for inferior do.; 77c.@77½c. for Yellow Southern ₱ bushel....Rye has been quite dull at previous quotations....Barley firm but inactive; sales, 5,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 20 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been quiet and nominal....Oats have been quoted essentially unchanged in price, on a very light trade, mostly in lots from cars. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 13,000 bushels at 56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for prime do., in store; 53½c.@54c. for do. from track, the latter rate for choice; 56½c.@55½c. for Black; 55½c.@57½c. for ordinary to Prime White Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. We have been favored by Mr. WM. H. TRAFTON, of the *Produce Exchange Reporter*, with the annexed comparative statement of

Stock of Flour in New-York Dec. 30.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Western and State Flour	395,103	518,349	330,197
Canadian Flour	575	150	300
Southern Flour	45,560	45,870	25,974
California Flour	1,140	....	100
Grand total bbls.	490,978	565,060	356,571

Grain in Store and Afloat in New-York and Brooklyn Dec. 30.

	1871.	1871. Total.	1870.
Wheat	210,780	4,227,181	3,700,066
Corn	327,430	1,436,804	303,033
Oats	133,207	2,874,886	2,289,065
Rye	22,230	573,567	1,461,192
Barley	281,450	565,772	192,070
Peas	....	9,500	14,571
Malt	27,740	129,450	358,330

HIDES—There has been an active call for stock, particularly for Dry Hides, Wet-salted do. and Calcutta Buffalo, at firmer and buoyant prices. A considerable portion of the liberal receipts of the week had been sold previous to arrival, and the available supply was consequently not materially augmented by the fresh invoices which came to hand. The week's receipts have been 73,906 Hides and 50 bales do.; sales, 56,170 Hides and 287 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 6,350 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 27c.; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27 lbs., 27c.@27½c., gold, selected; 3,050 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, 23 lbs., 1,050 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., private terms; 5,900 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs., 26½c.; 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., 26½c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry California, 22½ lbs., private terms; 3,200 Dry Bogota, 22½ lbs., 23½c.; 2,300 Dry Matamoras, 22@24 lbs., 21½c., gold, as they run; 5,500 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., 20½c., currency; 3,450 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs.; 350 Dry-salted Matamoras, 25 lbs.; 720 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs.; 700 Wet-salted Matamoras, 54 lbs.; 1,600 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 2,100 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 287 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) 17@21 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 47,500 Hides and 320 bales, (same time last year 62,100 Hides and 417 bales,) as follows:—22,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 2,800 Dry Central American, 5,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,300 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,000 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 400 Dry and Salted West India, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 250 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

LEATHER—With sales running considerably ahead of the receipts, and consequently diminishing stocks, desirable lots of Sole have been quoted stronger, though not actually higher as to price. Union Crop has been in good demand. Rough Leather has been offered sparingly, and has been in request at buoyant rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 635 bbls., in lots, at from 44c.@54c., chiefly at 51c.@54c., ₱ gallon; market essentially unchanged; nothing new in foreign.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly on the basis of $5 for Strained, but has been without activity....Tar has been quoted about steady, but no dealings of moment have been reported....Spirits Turpentine has been in more active request, partly for export, and has been quoted strong, with sales reported of 95 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 67c.@68c., closing with 68c. named as the asking price; also, 500 bbls., in shipping order, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been somewhat excited and decidedly irregular in the local market, with rather free speculative settlements of December contracts reported at from 24½c.@26c., but no actual sales. ....At Philadelphia the market was quite dull, and the nominal quotation was 22c. ₱ gallon....Refined Oil, in cases, quiet and nominal at 28c.@28½c. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 13½c.@14c. ₱ gallon, but inactive. ....Shipping Crude at 16½c.@17c....Naphtha, 12¼c.@12½c., in shipping order....The Creek reports have been of a very quiet market, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $3 95@$4 05 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork was held with firmness, but was without activity. Mess attracted but little attention. City Prime Mess was in some request for export at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for Western Mess, $14 37½@$14 50 for new Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, $12 25 for new Extra Prime, and $15 50 for new City Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 50, seller January to March, and $15, seller April; sales, 750 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at a further slight advance. We quote at 5⅝c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5⅜c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been inquired for and quoted firm at 8½c.@10c. for Hams; 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 225 pks.; also, 600 Smoked Hams at 11½c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been firm, but comparatively tame, with sales reported for early delivery here of 75 boxes Cumberland at 6⅞c.; 35 boxes Short Rib at 7c.@7¼c.; 70 boxes Bellies at 8c.; 50,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 7⅛c.@7½c.; and 150 tcs. do. at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; and for February delivery at Milwaukee, 250 boxes Cumberland at 6⅛c.; 250 boxes Short Rib at 6⅛c., and 250 boxes Short Clear at 6⅜c. ₱ lb....Lard has been dull, and some lots have been pressing on the market, giving buyers the advantage as to price. Sales have been reported of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for fair to prime; for Western Steam, 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅛c. for City, 8⅞c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited at about former rates, including seller January at 9⅛c., and seller March at 10c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in light demand, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 200. Tierce Beef continues quiet at from $12@$13 50 for old and new prime Mess, and $18@$23 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $22 50@$25 for new. ....Butter has been quite moderately sought after, but with holders of desirable qualities more confident in their views, and offering stock with less urgency, prices have been quoted somewhat steadier....Cheese has been comparatively quiet, without any material variation in values. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 22c.@32c. in firkins and half-firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@37c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@25c. ₱ lb....Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 12c.@14c.; good to extra State Farm Dairy at 11½c.@13c.; Western, common to prime, 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market for Clover has been depressed and unsettled, particularly so for grades of strictly prime to choice. The demand has been moderate; sales have been reported since our last of 2,200 bags, part to arrive, at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. for fair to very choice Indiana, 10c.@10⅛c. for common to strictly prime Ohio, and 11⅛c. for fancy lots of Michigan. Other kinds dull.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and wanted. Receipts have been 60 bales Sisal, 14 bales Vera Cruz, 10 bales San Juan, 10 bales Para, 4 bales Campeachy, 14 bales Mexican and Southern; sales, 12,000 lbs. Sisal, 8,000 lbs. Central American, 1,000 lbs. Para, 2,000 Southern and Texas. We quote: Honduras Deer, 52c.@54c.; San Juan, 50c.@52c.; Angostura, 40c.@50c.; Sisal, 51c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 60c.; Porto Cabello, 46c.@47c.; Para, 47½c.; Southern and Texas, 40c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been firm and in fair request. Receipts have been 198 bales Mexican, 699 bales Curacoa, 196 bales East India, 162 bales Cape, 8 bales Maracaibo, 8 bales Buenos Ayres. Sales, 100 bales Mexican, 37 bales Calcutta, and 20 bales Buenos Ayres. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@51c.; Cape, 36c.@38c.; Madras, each, 45c.@48c.; Patna, each, 43c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—A moderate business has been reported in Raw, since our last, at essentially unchanged prices. Part of the trade reported today was transacted some days since, but not made public: sales, 847 hhds. good common to fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@9c.; 1,394 boxes Clayed Havana at 9c.@9⅛c.; 400 boxes choice No. 12 do. at 9⅜c.; and 509 hhds. Melado at 5⅛c.@6⅛c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted firm, but has shown less activity. Sales, 146,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 9c.@9⅛c., and small lots of common at 8⅜c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb.: also, 22,000 lbs. Stearine at 9c.@9⅛c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 6⅛c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet but steady.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse in December.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va.&N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Dec. 1, 1871	10,629	483	19	32	11,163
Received since	587	34	...	...	621
Total	11,216	517	19	32	11,784
Delivered since	2,561	20	..	4	2,585
Stock, Jan. 1, 1872	8,655	497	19	28	9,199

	Hhds.
Brooklyn inspection stock, Dec. 1, 1871	4,710
Received since	130
Total	4,840
Delivered since	1,380
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Jan. 1, 1872	3,460
Total stock	12,659

And for the Year.

	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
Stock Jan. 1	11,520	452	19	33	12,024
Received since	27,694	448	..	..	28,142
Total	39,214	900	19	33	40,166
Delivered since	30,559	403	..	5	30,967
Stock Jan. 1, 1872	8,655	497	19	28	9,199

	Hhds.
Brooklyn inspection stock, Jan. 1 1871	4,464
Received since	18,797
Total	23,261
Delivered since	19,801
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Jan. 1, 1872	3,460

	Hhds.
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1872	12,659
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1871	16,488
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1870	14,632
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1869	15,826
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1868	23,876

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in December.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	Sagua. Bales.
Stock Dec. 1, 1871	6,883	1,150	947	....
Received since	10,182	271	....	13
Total	17,065	1,421	947	13
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	5,349	183	569	....
Stock Jan. 1, 1872	11,716	1,238	378	13

And for the Year.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	Sagua. Bales.
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	19,581	....	38	....
Received since	68,480	1,507	2,653	13
Total	88,061	1,507	2,691	13
Sales and reshipments to Dec. 31	76,345	269	2,313	....
Stock Jan. 1, 1872	11,716	1,238	378	13
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	19,581	....	38	....
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	16,048	255	705	....
Stock Jan. 1, 1869	12,717	206	5,102	....
Stock Jan. 1, 1868	6,528	....	657	....

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and steady; sales, 320 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been very quiet in all lines today, with rates generally quoted as before. The offerings of Produce in the way of berth freights were limited, and consisted mostly of Grain and Provisions. The chartering movement was slow and unsatisfactory. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 300 bales Cotton, by steam at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6¼d.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 1,100 boxes Bacon, and 400 tcs. Lard, by do., at 25s.; 200 bags Clover-seed at 25s.; 50 tcs. Beef, and 1,150 boxes Cheese on private terms; also, a British ship, 1,255 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For London, by sail, 50 tons Oil-cake at 17s. 6d.; and, by steam, 200 bags Clover-seed at 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn on private terms, and by steam, 7,800 bushels do. at 8d. ₱ bushel; 250 bags Clover-seed at 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, a German bark, (to arrive,) with 3,500 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, rumored on the basis of 5s., privileges extending to the United Kingdom and the Continent, but the rumor was not confirmed. For direct ports on the Continent one or two large vessels reported with Petroleum, without reliable particulars. For Antwerp, 1,500 tcs. Lard and 1,500 boxes Bacon, part at 30s. ₱ ton; also a British ship, 865 tons, reported placed on the berth for general cargo; and a British bark, 588 tons, with general cargo, reported at £950. For Bremen, 400 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cadiz, an American (iron) bark, 679 tons, with Light and Heavy Pipe Staves on private terms. For Alicante, an Italian bark, 455 tons, with 80,000 Light Pipe Staves, at $40. For Constantinople, a Norwegian bark, 422 tons, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, and a Norwegian brig, of 245 tons, with about 8,000 cases do., were chartered previous to arrival, the former at 40c., and the latter at 45c.—both previously reported.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 30—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 94⅛; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ both for money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 94⅛; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Rentes closed at 56f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Today is observed as a partial holiday, and the Cotton market is closed. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 29th have been 22,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 7d. ₱ cental for Red Winter. Beef, 72s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for extra prime Mess.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—TALLOW, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE closed at 51s. ₱ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—FLOUR—Nothing done. WHEAT excited, and prices higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 22½; No. 2 do., $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 09; No. 2 Spring, January, $1 19⅜@$1 20⅜; February, $1 21⅜. CORN in fair demand, and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c.; Rejected, 37⅛c.; Ear, 43c.; Mixed, January, 40⅛c.@40⅜c.; February, 41⅜c.@41½c.; April, 43c.@43⅜c. OATS in fair demand, and advanced; No. 2 at 31⅛c.@31⅜c.; February, 32⅛c.@32c. RYE steady; No. 2 at 63c. BARLEY in fair demand, and advanced; No. 2 Spring, 61½c.; Rejected at 48c. STEARINE quiet at yesterday's figures. Mess PORK steady at $13 25; January, $13 25@$13 30; February, $13 60@$13 62½; March, $13 85@$13 90. LARD a trifle stronger; 8⅜c.; February, 9c.; March, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. HAMS in pickle unchanged. Green MEATS quiet and steady. Bulk MEATS steady and unchanged. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 12½@$4 50. Dressed HOGS steady at a slight decline at $5@$5 05. WHISKY quiet and weak at 88c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. Latest—WHEAT closed strong at $1 20⅜ for January, $1 23 1-8 for February. CORN firm; 40⅜c.@40⅛c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 19⅛c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, 7,361 bales; gross, 7,361; exports to Great Britain, 4,870 bales; to Havre, 3,407 bales; to Malaga, 730 bales; coastwise, 818 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 172,707 bales. FLOUR and CORN unchanged. OATS dull at 60c. BRAN and HAY unchanged. PORK firmer; Mess, $14 50@$14 75. BACON dull and unchanged. LARD quiet; Tierce, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Keg, 10c. SUGAR in good demand; inferior, 6c.@6⅛c.; common to good common, 6⅜c.@7⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅜c.@8⅛c.; prime, 9c.@9⅜c. MOLASSES in fair demand; inferior, 20c.@25c.; common, 30c.@32c.; fair, 36c.@38c.; prime, 40c.@42c. WHISKY dull; Rectified, common, 92c.; choice, $1 02½. COFFEE—Ordinary to prime, 18⅜c.@21⅛c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 117⅜; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ discount. Gold, 109.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR steady and in fair demand. WHEAT quiet and steady. CORN active and firm; White Southern, 70c.@71c.; Yellow Southern, 70c. OATS firm at 53c.@58c. RYE firmer at 90c.@$1 05. PROVISIONS unchanged. BUTTER unchanged. WHISKY nominal. The following are the receipts at this port for the year ending Dec. 30, 1871: Wheat, 4,076,017 bushels; Corn, 5,735,921 bushels; Oats, 1,833,409 bushels; Rye, 88,956 bushels; total, 11,734,303 bushels—an increase over the total of last year of 3,500,000 bushels. Flour inspection for the year ending Dec. 30, 1871: Howard-street, 255,432 bbls.; City Mills, 318,089 bbls.; Western, 363,050 bbls.; Family, 185,619 bbls.; total, 1,122,190 bbls.—an increase over last year of 5,000 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—FLOUR quiet; extra Winter, $5 75@$6 10; double extra Winter, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT—Spring lower, No. 2, $1 25; Winter firm, No. 3, $1 45. CORN dull; Mixed, on track, 41c.; sacked, 52½c. OATS better; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 36c.@37c. BARLEY—No sales. RYE—No. 2 quiet, 71c. WHISKY steady, 89½c. PORK—Only a speculative demand; sales at $13 50, seller March; $14 12½, seller April. Dry-salted MEATS firm; nothing done in round lots. BACON—Nothing done. LARD—Some demand at 8⅜c.; held firmly at 8⅝c. Live HOGS firm, $4@$4 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye and 2,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT unchanged; $1 40@$1 43. CORN firm and in fair demand at 47c. RYE firm and scarce at 82c. OATS—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 38c.@39c. BARLEY steady, with moderate demand for good grades; sales at 75c.@85c. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; $13 50. LARD—Full prices asked, but no demand; 8⅞c.@9⅛c. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@7⅝c. Live HOGS steady, $4 40@$4 70. WHISKY dull and declining at 90c. Green MEATS dull and declining; Shoulders, 4⅜c.; Sides, 5⅜c.; Hams, 7⅜c.@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; Spring Wheat Family Extra, $7 25@$8 25; State do., $7@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio, $7 25@$7 62; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT 1c.@2c. better and in improved demand; State Red, $1 55@$1 57; Amber, $1 60@$1 61. RYE firm at 90c. CORN in fair demand; new Yellow, 67c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 70c.@71c. OATS unchanged; White, 53⅛c.@54⅛c. COFFEE active; Rio, 18⅜c.@22c., gold; Laguayra, 22c.@22⅜c. SUGAR dull; fair to good Refining, 9c.@9⅛c. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM held at 18⅛c. for Crude, and 24⅜c. for Refined. WHISKY held at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Extra, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1 car choice White Canada at $1 83. CORN dull; sales, 2 cars at 67c.@68c. BARLEY nominally $1 for Up-lake Canada. RYE held at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c.@91c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—Rail SHIPMENTS—18,000 bushels Barley. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull but firm; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Duluth Spring at $1 39. CORN in better demand; sales, 25,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c.@58c. OATS nominally 45c. for No. 2 Western. RYE scarce and neglected. BARLEY quiet; no sales; quotations nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES—No demand; prices nominal. Mess PORK is quoted $13 50 and dull. LARD dull at 9⅜c.@10c. Dressed HOGS about $5 50.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced; No. 1, $1 22⅜; No. 2, $1 20⅜; seller February, $1 23. OATS firm; No. 2, 32c. CORN firm; No. 2, Mixed, 40⅛c. RYE firm; No. 1, 66c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 61⅛c. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. HOGS, $4 20@$4 35; Dressed Hogs weak, $5 15. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30.—TOBACCO unchanged; sales light; BAGGING quiet but firm; 13c.@15c. FLOUR firm and steady; Family Extra, $6 50@$7. GRAIN—Small business; firm and unchanged; WHEAT at 45c.@60c.; CORN—Ear and shelled, 50c.@55c.; all on arrival. PORK quiet but firm; $13 50 for round lots. BACON unchanged. Bulk MEATS unchanged. HAMS active; 200 tcs. of fancy Sugar-cured at $13 50@$14. LARD quiet, 9c.@10⅛c. WHISKY quiet and steady; sales at 91c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—FLOUR steady; Wheat a shade better; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 43@$1 43⅜. CORN a shade better; high Mixed, 48c.@48⅛c.; Low Mixed, 47⅛c.@47⅜c.; Yellow, 48⅛c.; Michigan, 39⅛c.@39⅜c. Live HOGS steady, $5@$5 05. CLOVER-SEEDS steady, $6. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Corn.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra, $1 50⅛; No. 1 White, $1 45⅛@$1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 40. CORN steady; Mixed White, 54c. OATS in fair demand but at lower rates, at 41c.@42c. CLOVER-SEED weak at $6 25. Dressed HOGS quiet and steady; buyers at $5.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—WHEAT firmer and higher; No. Red Winter, $1 46; No. 2 do. nominal, $1 38. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM—Refined in good demand; car lots at 21c.; small lots, 21½c.@22c.; Crude steady, $4 70@$4 75.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 63⅛c. RESIN firm at $4 50 for low No. 1; $5 50 for No. 1; $4 25 for low No. 2; $7 for low Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 60 for hard; $5 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR quiet at $2 25.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—COTTON firmer; Middlings, 19c.; net receipts, 1,163 bales; exports to Great Britain, 890 bales; to the Continent, 250 bales; coastwise, 326 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 33,319 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—COTTON strong; holders firm, demand active; Middlings, 19c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 2,961; exports to Cork for orders, 3,475; sales, 3,100 bales; stock, 80,689 bales.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—WHEAT—No sales. CORN—No sales. OATS—No sales. BARLEY—Sales, 1 car No. 2 Two-rowed State at 75c.; 1 car No. 1 Six-rowed State at 90c., and 1 car No. 1 Canada on private terms.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30.—COTTON strong; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.@17⅜c.; net receipts, 1,471 bales; exports coastwise, 174 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 47,405 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN dull; sales at 60c. OATS quiet and steady. LARD nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@7c.

MOBILE, Dec. 30.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 1,324 bales; gross, 1,343 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 59,783 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 30.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middlings, 18⅛c.; receipts, 800 bales; sales, 500 bales.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SENATE of the United States, the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment will hold daily sessions at the Custom-house, in New-York, commencing Jan. 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring into alleged frauds, irregular practices, neglect or violation of duty by persons holding office in the Custom-house.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Chairman.

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A WATCH WAS DRAWN AT THE confectioner's, No. 25 Chatham-st., on Saturday night in one of the 50 cent boxes of candy, by John Arnold, No. 428 East Houston-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinee at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinee at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S SOUTHERN CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We acknowledge, with thanks, the following additional contributions for the Children's Aid Society, which has been robbed of $13,000 by the Tammany Ring, and is now in great straits for money: "Anonymous," $10; "A Lady in Dansville, Livingston County," $2; "A. F.," $7 50; "B.," $10; J. A. S., $1.

A legal correspondent points out the method by which corrupt Judges may be removed from the Bench by the new Legislature. By a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, the reform so long asked for by the public can be carried out at once. It is some years ago since we exposed the misconduct and corruption which have disgraced the Bench in the persons of two or three of our Judges, and although indictments have been presented to Grand Juries against us, and many denunciations heaped upon our heads by the Judges in question, we have seen no reason to change our opinion that the presence of these men in the Judiciary is a great public scandal. We hope the Legislature will establish a claim to the confidence and respect of the community by at once removing Mayor HALL, and the notoriously corrupt Judges, and thus carry out the will of the people as expressed at the polls last November.

The admirers of Senator SCHURZ strongly protest against their hero being subjected to any unfavorable criticism. We have already explained their view—it is that Mr. SCHURZ may scatter slander broadcast through the land, but that no one must be allowed to take his name disrespectfully upon their lips. Senator SCHURZ has insinuated, in various mean ways, that the President is a corrupt man—a charge which he dare not make openly, because he knows that he could not prove it. Opinions may differ about the President's policy on various subjects, but we maintain that no one has any right to accuse him of being corrupt. Only a dishonest man would bring that charge against him, for there is not a particle of foundation for it. Mr. SCHURZ, when he goes into the work of defamation, need not complain if his own claim to be regarded as a reformer is honestly reviewed. Not a single statement we have made about Mr. SCHURZ has been disproved—but we are still open to accept any corrections which his friends may offer to our article concerning him.

The New Legislature.

The first duty of the Legislature, the meeting of which is now at hand, is its organization. Let us hope that the work will be done in a way to give courage to the friends of pure legislation, and to afford no comfort to jobbers and corruptionists. In the case of the Senate, the election of a clerk may be considered concluded in favor of Mr. JAMES TERWILLIGER. The committees will be reorganized under the rule of the Senate, which leaves their appointment to the Lieutenant-Governor only when the Senate does not otherwise order.

The Governor's message is ready, and will be promptly sent in. Our readers will not be surprised to know that it is long. Many events have happened since the Legislature adjourned, on which comment will be pertinent, and concerning which the Governor's views are awaited with interest. Mr. HOFFMAN now regards himself, we presume, as relieved of any embarrassment growing out of Presidential aspirations or prospects, and practically free from the bondage which compelled him to contradict every profession of his public life by approving the infamous special legislation of the last two sessions, especially with reference to this City and to the Erie Ring. He may now feel at liberty to indicate what steps in his unfortunate career he would like an opportunity to retrace. Nothing would help him more, in the estimation of decent men, than a frank expression of his desire to undo the miserable work he has helped do. There is no doubt that the Legislature would receive with profound sympathy and respect suggestions from his Excellency for the abolition of the machinery for plundering set up in New-York City; for the repeal of the license to mortgage the property of our citizens, known as the acts for the Consolidation of the Debts of the City and County of New-York; for the instant removal of the monstrous powers now lodged in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works, originally devised for the profit of WM. M. TWEED, who certainly has no further use for them; for the overhauling of the various Departments of the Government of this City, to discover the degree to which the audacious aims of the associated swindlers who procured the charter have been carried out; for the repeal of the Erie Directors' bill, which the Governor can hardly fail now to see was as great a blunder as it was an offense against public morality and legislative decency; and generally for the practical remedying of that flood of evils for the existence of which Mr. HOFFMAN has been partly responsible. He has always been a plausible, and doubtless sometimes, a sincere, advocate of sound general principles. He now has an opportunity, which is pretty sure to be his last, with the aid of a really "honest Legislature," to put them into practice.

Whatever may be the Governor's course, however, neither it nor anything else can hinder the Legislature from proceeding promptly to the work of practical reform in this City, which is its most immediate and most important business. We do not join in the suggestion that the Assembly shall immediately refer the question of New-York City Government to the Committee of the Whole, and settle it in a week before any of the Committees are appointed. We do not believe that the evils which attend the system of representative Government, have overbalanced all its advantages, and made it necessary for Legislative bodies to get back to the methods of town meetings. On the contrary, we have a strong desire to see the best efforts of the best possible Committee in each House directed to the question of what our Municipal Government shall be. We fear far less from deliberate action, or from any possible influences that may embarrass or pervert it, than from pell-mell rushing to conclusions. It will not be difficult to unearth corruption, if that be attempted, and a more unhealthy Winter than this will be for rogues and lobbyists we believe never settled on the State Capital. We certainly shall do our best to make it so, and we have the best reason to count on the co-operation of a mighty army of good citizens in the work. Let the honest men in the Legislature, therefore, go to work carefully and wisely. The people will give them reasonable time, if they show that they are making good use of it.

Faults and Merits of the Proposed Charter.

As we have stated in a previous article, we regard it as a serious defect in the new charter, as proposed by the Committee of Seventy, that the elections to the governing body of the City, the Board of Aldermen, and for the Mayoralty, are to be annual.

The most responsible and busy classes of the City, the business and professional men, can never be withdrawn from their employments for the labors necessary in each election, once in twelve months. The experience of the past shows that they have not been so, and it is not likely that they will do better in the future. An election once in three years, or in two, might call them out. They could possibly afford such an interruption; but an annual election, with all its necessary machinery and preparations, will only breed that pest of free communities, which has so cursed this City—the petty professional politicians.

These men, finding their employment furnished them regularly after every few months, will thrive on it, and live by the jobbery and peculation and trickery of politics. They will be even more adept in it in the future than they have been in the past. Honest men, entering the field of politics freshly, and encumbered with their own affairs, will stand no chance in caucuses and primary meetings with these experienced and skillful tricksters. They will become discouraged again, and the gamblers in politics, and the contrivers of new rings, will govern this wealthy Metropolis under the new charter as they have done under the old. To the busy and respectable citizen, frequent elections are a bane and a temptation to do nothing; to the manipulator of the masses, who has neither ideas nor principles, they furnish a lucrative profession. So plain is this to all who know this City, that we cannot understand so palpable a mistake in the project of so intelligent a Committee.

The future governing and legislative power of the City, on this scheme, is to be the Board of forty-five Aldermen. They will control absolutely the expenditures, and will appoint all the Commissions except those of Police, Fire, and Health. They are accordingly a far more important body than were ever the old Common Council; and yet the salary for each member is to be only $2,000 per annum. We cannot but fear that economy in public salaries will have here its usual effect. An able business or professional man in active employment could not afford to take the place, or, if he took it, would expect to make up the deficit by the perquisites of the office. The place ought to provide a comfortable support for the occupants, both for the sake of removing temptations, and of giving a higher dignity to the situation. The Board of Education, or "Department of Public Instruction," is to contain fifty-five members, which will certainly make a very ponderous body to regulate matters of such nicety as the methods and plans of popular education. These defects of the proposed charter can all, however, be easily remedied. The Legislature will undoubtedly modify these provisions while retaining the important features.

Among the good characteristics of this scheme, besides the minority representation and the publicity of accounts, which we have already commented on, may be classed all the provisions relating to the expenditure of public money. The Board of Aldermen can pass no ordinance levying taxes or assessments, or appropriating moneys, until at least two days after they have been entered upon the journal,—thus preventing "snap" measures, giving away the public property, or unjustly burdening private citizens. A vote of two-thirds, too, is required to pass such an act; and no other branch of the City Government is permitted to thus appropriate moneys, or to draw money which has not been duly appropriated. No issue of bonds, except the revenue bonds for current expenses, is allowed, unless approved by special act of Legislature. No bond or certificate of stock issued by the City is valid, unless signed by the Mayor and Controller, and countersigned by two of the Commissioners.

These are all judicious provisions, and will serve to block efforts at peculation and perversion of the City's funds. It is wisely provided, too, that no member of the Board of Aldermen shall hold any other office, whether of the United States, this State, or of the City. In like manner, every member of this Board, and of the City Departments, is forbidden to have any interest in the contracts of the City, or in any real estate of the City sold by a suit of the Corporation. Thus have the Committee of Seventy sought to throw up a barrier against the tide of official peculation and public swindling, and to guard the interests of our citizens in checking all improper use of public moneys. It remains for the Legislature to amend, improve, and then ratify this work of the Committee, and to give us for the next few years a scheme of Government which our best brains have contrived, and our most intelligent classes support. This will be an early duty in the session now opening.

The Board of Health.

The published charter of the Committee of Seventy, as we have before observed, does not definitely organize the Metropolitan Board of Health. That part of the labor of the Committee still remains to be done, and in the doing of it they will unquestionably have the assistance and advice of the best representatives of the medical profession in the City. Great advances have been made during the last decade in the direction of sanitary science, and the subject has happily gained the advantage of the most careful study of many eminent physicians and physiologists of England and America.

The Board of Health, as now organized, consists of nine persons, with equal power and patronage, viz.: Four Police Commissioners, four Health Commissioners, and the Health Officer of the Port. Four Bureaus are connected with it, viz.: The "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection," the "Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics," the "Bureau of Street Cleaning," and the "Sanitary Permit Bureau." There is no necessity whatever for uniting the Police Department with the Health Department, as is now the case. That unnatural union makes the Board a cumbersome and incongruous political machine, with many conflicting interests. It moreover places the solution of sanitary questions in the power of a majority unacquainted with the principles of sanitary science. There is no reason for making the Health Officer a Commissioner. His residence and sphere of duty are away from the City, and he is liable (as was Dr. SWINBURNE, who preceded CARNOCHAN) to be a non-resident of the City previous to appointment, and utterly ignorant of its local sanitary requirements. He should, however, be subject to the scrutiny and dictation of the Board of Health in reference to all his official acts bearing upon the public health.

If the Board of Health consist of five Commissioners, three of them should certainly be physicians of at least ten years' professional experience, and it should be essential for every member of the Board to have resided in the City for a period of five years within the past ten years.

There need be but two independent Bureaus in the Department, viz.: One of "Sanitary Inspection" and the other of "Vital Statistics." The two other Bureaus created by the charter of 1870 are superfluous, for their duties could be performed by an inspector and clerk in the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. The chief of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection might better be styled "Sanitary Superintendent,"—a much shorter and more distinctive title than his present one, "City Sanitary Inspector." The chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics it would be better to call the "Registrar of Vital Statistics" instead of "Register of Records," as at present. Each of these two officers should be a physician of at least ten years' professional experience, and should receive a liberal salary in consideration of his devoting his entire time to his duties, and of his grave responsibilities. Each might have an assistant or deputy, who should be a physician.

Perhaps twenty "Sanitary Inspectors" might be attached to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. The present division into inspectors and assistant inspectors is manifestly unjust, as the two grades perform exactly the same duty for different salaries. Then let the City be divided into twenty "Sanitary Districts" of about fifty thousand inhabitants each, and the Sanitary Inspectors required to reside in their respective districts. These Inspectors should of course be physicians, and should not be subject to removal except for dereliction of duty.

Hitherto but little more than half the number of marriages and births occurring in New-York have been registered. The duty of returning them devolves upon ministers and doctors, many of whom are negligent, while others refuse altogether to make such returns. The registry can be made perfect in New-York at an expense of only about ten or twelve thousand dollars annually. Suppose there were appointed twenty officers, who might be styled "Subregistrars," each to have charge of a district and reside therein, and all men of known respectability. A salary of $500 each would be ample. Their offices might be designated by a sign, and should be open for registration upon, say, three days of each week, morning and evening. The public could be advised of this fact by public advertisement, and a penalty should be imposed upon each parent for failure to duly register the birth of any child within ten days after this notice. Each parent registering a child's birth should receive from the Subregistrar a document acknowledging the fact.

Each person entitled to solemnize marriages should be required to furnish the Subregistrar of any district wherein he may have performed a marriage, with a return thereof within ten days after the ceremony, and should also be required himself to keep a register in which to enter such marriages, which register should be examined by the Subregistrar at stated times. A penalty should be exacted for every omission to register and duly return a marriage.

Then let the Subregistrar make complete monthly returns to the Registrar of Vital Statistics of all marriages and births, for permanent record, making affidavit that his returns are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The examination of certificates of death and granting permits for interment are very important duties of the Registrar. Being from constant intercourse more familiar than any other person with every class of practitioner, he is frequently able to detect irregularities which otherwise would elude judicial notice. He is now, however, obliged to recognize as physicians, in ordinary cases, the most ignorant charlatans, by whom thousands are murdered. This calls loudly for reform. Men not qualified by graduation from some incorporated institution should not be permitted to practice. Men so qualified should be required to deposit their credentials in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. All pretended physicians, upon being proved to have advertised by sign or otherwise, or to have professionally attended any person, should be subject to fine and imprisonment. In this way quackery and abortion would soon be almost abolished from our midst.

We have thus briefly referred to some of the reforms called for in this important Department of the City Government, knowing that our views meet those of the most enlightened physicians, and that they command the approval of those most fully experienced in the practical working of our sanitary arrangements.

New-York Society.

The opera closes next Wednesday, and from the New Year to Lent the main attention of the season will be given to the special festivities and observances of private "society." Balls, receptions, dancing parties, dinners and the like will now be frequent, and prudent anxiety will be shown to get the right people, to avoid "ineligibles," and in other ways to maintain or acquire position in the social scale. Some who have watched New-York life with care for many years, are apt to bewail what they call a decadence in the tone of society, and to believe that the good old fashioned days were better than any that are likely to come hereafter. Probably these regrets are never wholly without reason. It may be, as the elderly folks say, that social standing used to be more exactly defined; there was once, no doubt, less of vulgar display, and certainly ignorance coupled with presumption had less chance formerly than now to slip into the company of its betters. On the other hand, there is now more diffused culture, and a far greater variety and richness of color in our social circles. Society, like politics, may be likened to a rising tide. The waves now advance and now recede, but, on the whole, progress is made, and the highest point will, in due time, be attained.

It has occurred to not a few sensible people that the present time, which has brought the overthrow of what has been called "flash" politics, may also, appropriately, bring the discouragement of "flash" society. A certain pack of vulgar upstarts, who have made money by usury, by watering stocks, or by robbing the public Treasury, have gone into a kind of partnership, one object of which has been to affect to "lead" society. Various insignia, or tokens of position, are employed to catch the public eye and mislead unreflecting minds. A "four-in-hand" is one of these outward signs of pomp—these credentials of social state. Carefully-managed prominence at opera or race-course, puffs in venal or silly newspapers, and a well-prompted adulatory chorus, kept up by dissolute men about town and idle women dying to be thought "fashionable," have aided in the delusion. There are people who are idiotic enough to be taken in by the mint-stamp of the *Daily Tattler*, and to believe that twaddle too poor for even respectable chamber-maids really guides or impresses men and women of intelligence. By these and divers other means the *parvenus* have contrived to get themselves made notorious, and to persuade at least the superficial mass of the community that they are really very important personages. Yet when we come to examine these social potentates—these lawgivers of *ton* and elegant usage—what do we find? Well, not to be too censorious, a very coarse and very dirty kind of clay; scanty and smattering education, underbred manners, infinite self-assertion, almost absolute unscrupulousness in their dealings—especially about money. The description will apply to several distinguished "leaders" of society, and the cap may go on the heads it fairly fits. Undoubtedly, these flashy pretenders owe such coign of vantage as they boast, in great part, to the same train of causes that permitted the success of the Tammany Ring; and the analogy, if examined, will prove instructive and amusing. Just as so many worthy citizens have not had "time" to attend to civic affairs, and so allowed the thieves to have things all their own way, so leisure and thought have been inadequately bestowed on the inspection of social claims and the proper condemnation and ridicule of pinchbeck pretenders.

The number of educated and refined people in New-York, whatever may be thought elsewhere, is very great, and their power, when they choose to put it forth, is not easily to be resisted. It seems fitting that the intelligent community should now exert itself to purge society, just as it is purging Municipal politics. An unwritten Social Charter should be put in force, with the view to cast out past evils and secure better things for the future. It should no longer be allowed, tacitly or otherwise, that a man who is at heart a snob, and in manners a boor, is to be reckoned a magnate; that to keep a "four-in-hand," or a showy yacht, is a passport to all social distinction, never mind how the money was got that paid for them; that a mere heavy purse is to take precedence of brains, or public service, or exalted character, or attainments in science, in letters, or in art; and finally, that costly garments, or gaudy equipage, or the most conspicuous box at the opera, or the biggest diamonds, or the most palatial stables, or even the most frequent and most sickening puffs in the *Tattler* or *Windbag*, shall not hereafter establish a title to the consideration of decent society. There is a remarkably fine opening for a reform of this sort; and during the gay season that has begun we trust to note signs that it will be carried vigorously into effect. Revolutions do not go backward, and no one need fear but that the social revolution, once begun, will end in its way as conclusively as the political one.

Pigeon Shooting.

The practice of pigeon shooting has become quite a "rage" among those of our young men who court the reputation of "sporting" characters. And yet it is a game utterly unworthy the metal of the true sportsman. To coop up in a cage a lot of domesticated pigeons, reared in the back-yard of some City tenement-house, and then shoot at them as they are with difficulty induced to claim their freedom, would not seem to be a sport to engage the interest of sensible men. And yet that it does do this is proved by the fact that the reports of "pigeon-shooting" matches already having occurred, and to occur, occupy so large a space in "sporting" journals, and the sport itself is so popular among the diversions of a considerable class of young men of fortune and high animal spirits. In a country like ours, where recreation bears so small a proportion to hard work it would ill become us to do anything to abridge youthful tendencies to healthy exercise; but this pigeon shooting not only includes the eminent disadvantage of useless cruelty, but also offers no proper and adequate field for manly endeavor, which latter might possibly overcome, in the mind of a muscular Christian like CHARLES KINGSLEY, even the necessary cruelty involved in it.

So feeling, we fully sympathize with the movement which has been made by Mr. HENRY BERGH to stop a forthcoming pigeon-shooting match at Jerome Park. That gentleman has done a service of humanity which will entitle him to remembrance; and, if now he saves our young men from indulging in a foolish and cruel pastime, he will gain a new title to our consideration.

The pursuit and shooting of game are one of the characteristics of our Anglo-Saxon race, but to make them justifiable ethically they must have some desirable end otherwise than that of mere pleasure. The fox that our English contemporaries so resolutely hunt is really an enemy to honest barnyards, and his destruction is a contribution to the good of society; and to shoot deer, (in the proper season,) snipe, and duck, and the other eatable animals, is to aid in the supply of healthful food for the race. But those pigeons that the shot-guns of our young sportsmen bring down are usually of such a poor and lean sort that it would be a hardship even for a hungry man to eat them.

Holiday Shopping.

The streets are at all times fertile in amusement and instruction. About Christmas and New-Year's, they are especially suggestive of pleasant impressions. There are few more cheerful sights than one of our great business thoroughfares on the eve of one of these festivals. It is not alone the brilliancy of the shops, nor the multitude of gay dresses and pretty faces, that on fine days lends them this especial attraction. But to know that of this eager and bustling crowd so many are contriving not their own good, but the happiness of others, is to feel a fresh interest in humanity. For a time selfishness is put by, and a better nature asserts itself. The genial influence of the season brightens every face, and lends cordiality to every greeting. The very storekeepers seem to sell their wares as though they were giving them away, instead of charging about one-fourth more than ordinary prices. In everybody one meets there is unwonted disposition to oblige, a good-humored readiness to overlook all the usual petty annoyances of life. That is surely a laudable custom which can bring about so agreeable a change.

"To be able to bestow benefits or happiness on those one loves is sure the greatest blessing conferred upon a man," says ESMOND, in the finest of novels. A greater authority had before given expression to the same noble sentiment. To all generous natures it is indeed "more blessed to give than to receive," and certainly the pleasantest feature of this Holiday time is the custom of exchanging gifts. Whether we refer it to old pagan observances, or as one would more gladly believe, find its source in the tributes brought by the three wise men on the earliest Christmas morning, it is a practice fraught with all kindliness and cheer. In this selfish and sordid world it is well that such an impulse should come at times to kindle more generous emotions. One feels better and worthier for having indulged it. It is a pleasure, too, that scarcely the poorest are debarred from. The meanest gift may testify affection as well as the costliest. Indeed, unless in exceptional cases, a Christmas gift should please rather by its fitness than by its value. Rich presents savor less of regard than ostentation.

Not the least praiseworthy feature of a usage so charming in itself is the charity to which it predisposes all. One who has given or received some pleasant reminder of affection is sure to be more softened to the sufferings of the poor. Those sufferings will inevitably be great during the Winter, and we trust that the less prosperous among us may share plentifully in the outpouring of Holiday bounty.

MINOR TOPICS.

A good many persons would like to know when "HANK" SMITH means to return the money out of which he helped to cheat the depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank? Among the New-Year's presents which he is doubtless making, could he not afford a trifle for the miserable dupes of his financial operations? Perhaps "HANK" SMITH's defender in the *Commercial* will vouchsafe some information on this subject.

Mr. GREELEY acknowledges the genuineness of the following, which he calls "an old private letter:"

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

P. Donan, Esq., Lexington, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 14th inst. I have no doubt that the policy you suggest is that which your party ought to adopt. They should have taken up SALMON P. CHASE in 1868. Then, as the result of that contest, the return of genuine peace and thrift would have been promoted. That policy gave you more last year in Missouri than could have been achieved by a party triumph.

You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly free trade, and I am a ferocious protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help; but it would place us all in false positions. If I, who am adversely interested, can see this, I am sure your good sense will, on reflection, realize it. You must take some man like GRATZ BROWN, or TRUMBULL, or Gen. COX, (late Secretary of the Interior,) and thus help to pacify and reunite our country anew. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY's friends had regarded this letter as a forgery; they had deemed it incredible that the author should have been prepared to put himself quite so plainly on record. It will be noticed that, in reply to a proposition to be a Democratic candidate for President, his only objection is to the free-trade principles of the Democratic Party. He is frank enough to own his delusion that "he might be nominated and elected" by Democratic help, and intimates that, if it were not that he is "a ferocious protectionist," he would be willing that it should be so. He then recommends his new-found friends to take up some man less pronounced on his peculiar hobby, and does not deny that such a man would have his support. Mr. GREELEY is nothing if not gullible, but we had not supposed the thin sugar-coating of flattery and hypocrisy would induce him to swallow the Democracy, with their monstrous record of Kukluxism, repudiation, corruption, and general dishonesty.

The registration of deaths in this City is very imperfect, as we have pointed out in an article today; but even so far as it goes, the tale which it tells is a dismal one. During the past year 126 infants have been found dead in the streets and rivers; 851 persons met their deaths by accidents,—an enormous number, in proportion to the population,—179 bodies were found in the North, East, and Harlem Rivers, and 108 persons committed suicide. The total record of deaths by violence amounts to 1,314. It is to be observed that most of the bodies found in the rivers were stabbed, mutilated, or otherwise injured—a fearful commentary on the dark work which is almost daily going on in our midst.

If the New-Year callers only had those long-promised cabs at their command, their comfort would be greatly increased. The weather promised, early this morning, to be of the usual 1st of January kind, and people who cannot afford to pay fancy prices for carriages must be content to wade through mud and slush to perform their social duties. Gentlemen who take a pride in reckoning their calls by the hundred will deserve unusual credit today, especially when we consider that they cannot possibly give themselves above two minutes' rest in each house. Have they ever asked themselves whether their peculiar method of rushing in and out, like harlequin in the pantomime, is much of a compliment, after all, to their dear friends!

The doctrine, popular among a certain class of people, that drunkenness is a palliation of every crime, has lately had a notable confirmation in Switzerland. At Berne, not long since, a man named SIGISMUND LAFOUR was brought to trial for murdering his wife. The prisoner had been peaceable and industrious, until his wife became bedridden, when he took to drink, and soon sank into a confirmed drunkard. Then he grew morose and cruel, frequently beating the woman, until at last she succumbed under his violence. On the trial no defense was offered, except a certificate from the Communal Council of his district, that the prisoner "had always fulfilled his religious duties in an exemplary manner, but that he had a weakness for drinking brandy, which caused him occasionally to beat his wife rather more severely than a good husband should." On this showing, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," rebuking the prisoner's "weakness" only by condemning him to pay costs. So that hereafter any man in Berne who wants to get rid of his wife cheaply and expeditiously, has only to acquire a reputation for piety and a weakness for brandy, and then kill her with entire impunity.

The last attempt to throw discredit on the civil service reform is the slur cast by a pretended reform journal on the Secretary of the Treasury, for directing that the Examining Boards should be for the present selected from officers in the service. This was done because there is no appropriation to pay extra salaries. If the objecting journal thinks the work of examination ought to be done gratuitously, perhaps its editor will detail one or two of his best writers on the Custom-house to volunteer to assist the Commissioners. Or he might even be induced to lend his own time to illustrate "What he Knows about the Duties of Custom-house Officers."

The week will be marked by the meeting of the Legislatures of New-York, Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kansas. In Pennsylvania the Senate is "tied" between the two parties, with a vacancy to fill, and there is a possibility of a long delay in organization. In Ohio, the most lively interest is felt in the Senatorship, which is reported to be nearly settled in favor of SHERMAN. Maine is agitated by the question of disproportionate local fares on railways. Massachusetts will find the ever-recurring problems of license and labor laws awaiting its Legislature, and will probably be called on to take action on the causes of railroad accidents, such as shocked the country on the Eastern Road last Summer.

An impulse toward reform in existing methods of legal instruction, similar to that manifested here, is now exciting attention among the London Bar. A joint Committee of the Inns of Court has recommended that, after the 31st of December, "no student shall be called to the Bar unless he has passed an examination, and obtained a certificate of fitness from the Council of Legal Education." If this recommendation prevails, the old, pleasant fashion of eating one's way to the Bar will be sadly interfered with. Probably in England, as well as in America, no harm would result from raising the standard of legal qualification. Poor lawyers make poor Judges.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The entertainments offered by the different theatres—except the Grand Opera-house—last week will be supplied to-night and during the week. At the Grand Opera-house, "The Colleen Bawn" will be acted this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in the principal parts. "No Thoroughfare" will be produced on Monday next....Matinées occur today at almost all the City theatres. The management of Wood's Museum provides three representations instead of two....A new gymnast, Mr. HAWLEY, has joined the company of the New-York Circus, and makes his first impression on the audience of that popular resort to-night....The week now at its outset will be the last during which the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," in its present form, can be applauded. On Monday next a thorough "reconstruction" of the piece will be effected. A new prologue will be recited, a new harlequinade and a fresh stage-dress will be shown, and many novel incidents will rejuvenate the familiar tale. A salient feature of the play of the future will be a snow-scene, which the MARTENS will enliven with special performances, and to which the skating of Mr. J. E. TAYLOR will give a local coloring. At other stages of the evening, feats by the WILSON brothers, and songs and dances by the CARROLL family—three lads, whose cleverness is highly praised—will be introduced. The most attractive parts of the entertainment, as it is now to be witnessed, will of course be retained, but numerous additions to them may be looked for, the foregoing facts constituting a very incomplete summary of the management's assurances.

New Periodical.

The City is the title of a monthly magazine which is to make its first appearance within the next two weeks. As its name would indicate, this periodical is to be emphatically a New-York "institution." Its originators and many of its contributors are connected with the various Metropolitan journals, and descriptive accounts of many of the public enterprises in which our citizens are interested, will form an important and distinctive feature in its character as a magazine. Its attractive gray-blue covers predispose one in its favor before seeing what is between them, a decision which is amply sustained by further examination. For typographical excellence *The City* will take a high rank among its contemporaries, and an additional merit is to be found in the adoption of the new method of photography, called "Albert-type," which in the present number has been used in illustrating an article by CHARLES SUMNER on "The Best Portraits in Engraving," and which promises to effect quite a revolution in the art of illustrating. The articles in this number are, first, a charming Christmas poem by EDMUND C. STEDMAN; "The Centenary of American Independence," by HORACE GREELEY; "Townward Tendencies," by HENRY W. BELLOWS; "The Humorous Element in American Literature," by A. R. SPOFFORD; "Water-Won," by A. C. WHEELER, and a number of other readable articles by bright, clever writers, thus making an advent of exceptional brilliancy.

How an Unacceptable Lover was Circumvented, and the Course of True Love was Made to Run Smooth.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Dec. 29.

A young man named DAVIS, of good family, and said to be well supplied with worldly goods, living near Dublin in this county, made his appearance at the Probate Judge's office on Christmas, to procure a license to marry Miss COOK, living in the same neighborhood. Miss COOK not being eighteen years old, Mr. DAVIS was informed that he would have to procure the consent of the lady's parents before he could get the desired document.

It has since transpired that DAVIS was quite objectionable to Miss COOK, but that his suit was encouraged by her father, who readily gave his consent, and used such persuasions as induced his daughter to accompany DAVIS to this city, on Thursday last, with avowed matrimonial designs. Miss COOK, however, had a "prior affection" for Mr. WILLIAM W. FUSON, a worthy young man residing near Worthington, through which the route to Columbus lay, and while stopping at the hotel there for dinner she managed to send him a note, giving information of what was going on.

On receiving the note, Mr. FUSON dispatched a friend to expostulate with the paternal COOK, and himself immediately followed the lady and the gentleman accompanying her to Columbus. Immediately upon finding out their whereabouts, he spirited the lady away, and secreted her till yesterday morning. In the meantime his friend had been highly successful in his mission, and procured a full consent to his (FUSON'S) union with Miss COOK. A license was procured at once, and at 11 o'clock, at the Zettler House, Mr. FUSON and Miss COOK were made one.

DAVIS had issued invitations to a large number of neighbors to attend a party Thursday evening, in honor of his anticipated wedding. The guests came in great numbers, but for the reasons above stated, the party was a disastrous failure.

How a Marriage Was Prevented in Vermont.

From the Burlington Free Press, Dec. 30.

A divorce suit between parties residing not a thousand miles from Bennington, was on Tuesday put over until the June term of the Court. It places the woman and young man in peculiar circumstances, as they expected the divorce would be granted, and had arranged to be married on New-Year's Day. The parties had even purchased their bridal outfit.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner and the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Reform in the War Department—Mr. Schurz—Senor Lopez Roberts—Value of His Diplomatic Skill to Spain—Gold Sales for Janury—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator SUMNER means to leave no stone unturned to secure the passage of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Whether the efforts he is making to that end have any meaning beyond that remains to be seen. Mr. SUMNER is not given to intrigue, usually, but he is now writing letters to prominent colored men in the Southern States, urging them to call meetings of their people and select delegations to proceed to this city for the purpose of enforcing upon their Senators and Representatives the necessity of securing the passage of the bill as an amendment to the Amnesty bill now before the Senate, the object being to compel the Democrats to take amnesty, if at all, with social equality for the negro by law. Mr. SUMNER tells his colored friends in these letters that it is time the colored man secured his rights practically as well as theoretically, that too much attention is being given to the securing of amnesty without the guarantee of the colored man's rights.

REFORM IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The principles of the Civil Service system will be applied to the War Department to-morrow, as well as to all others. In this Department it can only apply to the clerical force, but that will at once be done. Secretary BELKNAP will name a board of examination in a day or two, and all applications for clerkships will be placed before them. Applicants will be informed that as soon as a vacancy occurs in the first class they will be notified to appear for examination.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

Mr. RUBENS, Private Secretary to Senator SCHURZ, very positively and unreservedly denies that he ever made the remark attributed to him in regard to his alleged knowledge of the movement for the restoration of the Retrenchment Committee. He says he knew nothing whatever about the resolution in advance of its presentation, and never had any talk with any one.

THE RETIRING SPANISH MINISTER.

The recall of Señor LOPEZ ROBERTS, Spanish Minister to this Government, gives rise to much comment here, mingled with a great deal of anxiety, which the reputed views of his successor are not calculated to allay. Minister ROBERTS has had a severe and difficult task here for the past three years, but has nevertheless met all the requirements of his position with great success—being required to explain, apologize for, and mitigate many of the acts of his own Government, and to secure the modifications and reparations demanded by this Government. He has at times been placed in most embarrassing position, yet his resources of diplomatic skill have always availed to adjust matters when a man of less ability or shrewdness would have blundered into an open outbreak. It is a fact thoroughly recognized here that Mr. ROBERTS' influence and action have on more than one occasion availed to prevent a recourse to hostilities on the part or this Government.

Railroad Enterprise in Central America—Dismissal of Clerks—Gold Sales—Miscellaneous.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The reporters who accompanied the Sub-Kuklux Committees to the South have not yet completed the writing out of their notes. As this work progresses the copy is printed, and when finished will make a very large volume. This will soon after the Holidays be laid on the desks of members of Congress, together with the report of the Committee, Senator SCOTT, the Chairman, now having that matter in charge.

RAILROAD PROJECT IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Information has reached here from an official source that the Government of Costa Rica has executed a contract with HENRY MEIGGS, an American citizen, known as the great railroad contractor of South America, to construct a railroad from the port of Limon, on the Atlantic Ocean, to the City of Alaguela, about fifty miles distant from the Pacific via Castago, San Jose and Heredia, the estimated distance being 120 miles. Mr. MEIGGS undertakes to construct the road within three years, and equip it complete for the sum of £1,600,000 sterling, £170,000 of which was paid on signing the contract; the residue is to be paid in monthly installments as the work progresses. The Government has already obtained a loan in London for £500,000 sterling. It is the purpose of the Government to put on the London market another loan at an early day for a sufficient amount to cover the entire cost of the construction of the road. Our Minister to Costa Rica says that this long talked-of and much-desired enterprise will now be carried successfully through there can be no reasonable doubt. So far as the trade of Costa Rica is desirable, the construction of this road is of interest to the people of the United States. At present almost the entire coffee crop of the country, which seldom falls below 200,000 quintals per annum, is hauled in ox carts to the port of Puntas Arenas on the Pacific, at a cost of $1 25 per quintal. Thence it is shipped in sailing vessels "around the Horn," and finds a market in London and Hamburg after a four months' voyage. Construct this road and it will not cost more than forty or fifty cents at most to take a quintal of coffee to the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, and then in nine days, by steamer, it is in New-York, at much less expense than by sailing vessels to the markets above mentioned, or to New-York by way of Aspinwall, over the Panama Railroad.

PREPARATION FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The number of persons who will receive calls to-morrow will probably be larger than any previous New-Year's Day. Appeals are made through the Press and pulpit to dispense with spirituous liquors on that occasion and to substitute harmless beverages. There is no doubt that these appeals will, in many cases, be respected. There are comparatively few members in Washington, and comprise gentlemen who have their families here, or whose homes are too distant to be visited during the Holidays.

CLERICAL REDUCTION IN THE CENSUS OFFICE.

Six weeks ago thirty-five clerks in the Census Office were discharged, and on the 1st of January the services of sixty more will be dispensed with. There will then remain about 250 or 275, besides the heads of division. Other discharges will soon take place, as the work from time to time shall be finished in sections.

MONTHLY GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to sell $1,000,000 of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, and to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on the first and third Thursdays during the month of January next.

GEORGIA POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Judge LOCHRANE, late Chief-Justice of Georgia, and one of the most prominent of Southern Republicans, had a long interview with the President yesterday. He says the Administration will not interfere in the Gubernatorial affairs of Georgia, and as Gov. CONLEY personally cares nothing for the office, there will be no contest between him and Governor-elect SMITH concerning it.

A Long and Perilous Journey.

From the Detroit Tribune, Dec. 30.

A Canadian surveying party, under the charge of Civil Engineer ARCHIBALD MCNAB, of Toronto, were left at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, at the close of navigation, and now have a long and difficult journey by land before them, to Lake Neepigon, in British America. The party left Collingwood Nov. 22, and arrived at Copper Harbor Dec. 2. The steamer *Mineral Rock* was then unable to take them across the lake to Fort William, on account of the terrible weather which prevailed. They now propose to reach their destination via Green Bay, St. Paul and Duluth.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Decision in an Important Case—Snow Blockade on the Pacific Railroad—Murder by Mexicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Judge LOCKE, in the Municipal Court, pleaded guilty today to an indictment for assault and battery with a pistol upon CHARLES DE YOUNG, of the *Chronicle*. Judge STANLEY fined him $300, saying the greater part was on account of his being a Judge upon the Bench, and it was his duty to restrain his passions, although he had received strong provocation. FRANK WHITE, a former clerk to Secretary of State NICHOLS, and EDWARD HALL, both steady young men, have disappeared from Sacramento under circumstances leading to the belief that both have been murdered. The robbery of the stage in Sonoma County, last week, has been traced to a Digger Indian boy, sixteen years old, who was armed with a red wood stick instead of a gun. He got no plunder, the express box being empty. He confesses having committed the robbery, and also says he was connected with the gang which made an attack on a stage near Prentis last Summer, where one of the gang named RATTLE JACK was killed, and promises to show the officers who now have him in custody where some of their plunder was buried. It is believed his evidence will convict the entire gang. Seven Eastern mails are now overdue. All mails from this point passed east of Ogden, there being no obstructions west of that point. J. W. BARKER, wife, and two children were murdered at Blue Water Station, near Tucson, Arizona, it is supposed by outlaws driven out of Sonora.

The storm in California, Oregon, and Nevada,, is unabated. It is raining almost incessantly, and the rivers are everywhere overflowing. The mails, telegraph and travel are interrupted. A dispatch from San Bernardino says the Arizona Apaches have left the Verde and Camp McDowell reservations, and demand a camp at old Fort Reno. You may look for an Indian war in Arizona. The people have been too much oppressed to listen now to any Colyer policy. Later: The storm is abating. The Valley country is generally flooded. The steamer *Montana*, from Panama, has been telegraphed outside.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.—The low barometer, which on Saturday night had advanced from Montana to Lake Huron, has moved north-eastward, with rain on the lower lakes. The barometer has fallen in New-England, and heavy fog has prevailed from Cape Hatteras to Maine; foggy and clear weather in the Southern States; cloudy weather from the Gulf coast northward. An area of high barometer has advanced rapidly from Dakota south-eastward to Texas and Lake Ontario, with north-west winds and falling temperature. Clear weather is now reported west of Lake Huron and north of Arkansas. Brisk northerly winds on Lake Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer and clear or clearing weather will probably extend, by Monday evening, eastward to New-York and the Middle Atlantic coast; falling temperature and north-westerly winds prevail over this region; partially cloudy and clear weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; cloudy weather continues in New-England, clearing away Monday night; brisk north-westerly winds on Lakes Erie and Michigan Monday morning, diminishing during the day. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic Gulf coasts.

The Grand Wedding in 1871.

Considering what has happened since last November, the following list of presents made on the occasion of the marriage of a scion of the house of Tweed, last May, may be interesting to the public. The donors of these gifts will doubtless thank us for recalling their generosity:

Cornelius Corson, coral set	$1,000
Cornelius Corson, watch in finger-ring	1,000
Charles E. Loew, pearl set	700
Mrs. E. A. Garrett, diamond locket, gold chain	5,000
Peter B. Sweeny, diamond and enamel bracelet	1,000
James M. Sweeny, diamond bracelets	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Tweed, two walnut chests of silver-ware	1,000
Miss Jane Tweed, bracelets	1,000
Mrs. Tweed, diamond and gold bracelets	25,000
Mrs. Tweed, brooch, opals and diamonds	15,000
Mrs. Tweed, ear and finger rings	25,000
Mrs. Tweed, camel's hair shawl	1,000
Harry Genet, diamond cross	2,000
Edward Boyle, gold, diamond and pearl cross	1,000
James Ryan, sable chain necklace, gold and diamonds	1,500
Superintendent Kelso, ice-bowl	500
Henry Smith, filagree armlets	700
Mrs. R. B. Connolly, gold and silver ice-dish	500
Mrs. E. A. Woodward, silver punch-bowl	500
Mrs. Geo. J. Miller, silver cake-baskets	500
M. J. Shandley, paintings and wax flowers	1,000
Charles H. Hall, pitcher and goblet	500
Mrs. Edward Hogan, silver ice-cream dish	500
Mrs. Augustus L. Brown, fruit dish, bowl and pitcher	250
Charles G. Cornell, silver pitcher and goblet	250
Sheriff Brennan, silver dish and spoons	400
Mrs. Joseph B. Young, two silver castors	250
Dr. Carnochan, silver-ware	500
Nicol & Davidson, bronze statue of Juno	500
Thomas J. Creamer, gold and silver-ware	1,000
J. H. Tooker, silver-ware	500
James Fisk, Jr., silver ice bowl	500
Mrs. L. Ingersoll, bouquet holder	500
John Garvey, silver gong	500
Senator Norton, gold chain and diamond pendant	1,500
Richard M. Tweed, coral set	750
Richard M. Tweed, torquoise set	500
Richard M. Tweed, lace handkerchiefs	1,000
Mrs. John J. Blair, cameo, diamond and pearl set	2,500
Frank Voorhies, torquoise and pearl set	500
Joseph G. Harrison, cameo sleeve buttons with diamonds	1,000
John McB. Davidson, neck chain, gold, pearls, diamonds and enamel	1,500
John H. Keyser, necklace and diamond cross	1,000
James H. Ingersoll, diamond wheat spray for the hair	2,000
John Cox (Judge,) charm and diamond locket	2,500
Hugh Smith, emerald and diamond locket	5,000
Joseph S. Bosworth, Jr., diamond and pearl ring	1,500
John H. Williams, full silver service	1,000
Mrs. W. M. Tweed, Jr., emerald and diamond ring	2,500
Thomas C. Fields, gold and diamond necklace and ear-rings	5,000
W. E. King, emerald, diamond and gold bracelets	5,000
George G. Barnard, gold, diamond and pearl necklace	1,000
Edward Kearney, amethyst and diamond set	1,000
A sincere friend of W. M. Tweed, diamond set, in gold and glass box	5,000
Thurlow Weed, sugar bowl	500
Andrew J. Garvey, silver set	500
Eugene Durnin, silver set	500
J. S. Bosworth, silver-ware	250
Jay Gould, silver-ware	250
W. W. Watson, silver set	500
H. J. Hastings, silver punch-bowl	250
E. D. Bassford, silver ice-pitcher	100
Walter Roche, silver-ware	250
Dr. Schirmer, silver-ware	250
E. J. Shandley, card-basket	400
Wm. M. Tweed, bank-book	5,000
Tweed Parents, Bible	500
John G. Deane, card-basket	250
Isaac Bell, clock and chandeliers	1,000
Thomas W. Hall, vases	500
Lord & Taylor, bridal parasol	1,000
J. Maginnis, clock and candlestick	300
James J. Gumbleton, fan	250
A. Tweed, fan	150
Jennie, Georgie and Charley Tweed, statuettes	500
Ely Ingersoll, French clock	500
Total	$153,300

Tweed's Property in Putnam County.

From the Carmel (N. Y.) Monitor, Dec. 29.

Now that "Boss" TWEED's property has become liable to attachment, would it not be well for those having the matter in charge to pay some little attention to his interests in this county? A large amount of property, having its title in TWEED, seems to be unknown to the city. The property referred to consists of Lake Gilead, Kirk Lake, and the rights to the waters of Lake Mahopac and Lake Gleneida. While upon this subject, we will add, a large amount of labor has been performed in connection with the outlet of the waters, and for which no remuneration has been received for several months—the clamor for which has undoubtedly become very annoying. We cannot see how the City can in any way consent to the adjustment of these matters so long as the title remains in TWEED and is liable to pass at any time into the hands of other parties. The interests of the City certainly demand that this matter should be looked into.

The Loss of the Steam-Ship Florida.

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 27.

The engineer of the steam-ship *Florida*, Capt. PENDLETON, arrived in town Monday evening, bringing intelligence of the entire loss of that vessel. She was caught in the storm Saturday night, about seventy miles off the coast and sprung a leak, was headed for the land, which she succeeded in making about fifteen or twenty miles east of Fort Morgan, where she was run through the breakers and sunk close to the shore, going to pieces soon afterward, and making a total loss of the cargo as well as the ship. The crew escaped safe to land with the exception of one man drowned.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ALBANY.

Intense Excitement Over the Coming Election—Prospects of the Respective Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—As indicated in last night's dispatch, the appearance of HENRY SMITH in the halls of the Delavan House aroused the hopes of his friends, and from that time until now he has gone on steadily gaining strength, until his adherents claim for him the certain pledges of sixty men. This claim is based on something more than talk, and if there is a mistake it will be a surprise to some of the most astute workers in the party. The friends of Gov. ALVORD have counted greatly upon the fact that Mr. SMITH has not been present at the hotel today, but for the past twelve hours a constant stream of members have found their way to the residence of Mr. SMITH, and as men who are so decided in their convictions as to call at a private house, have probably fully made up their minds on which side they propose to act. Smith men are decidedly confident. A charge has been made, and is used with great force by the Alvord men, that the State Central Committee, together with a large body of Government officials, are here working for SMITH, and for him alone. The fact is that there are in the city but ten members of the State Committee, and of that number MERRITT, ROCKWELL and BROWN are pronounced Alvord men. Of the Government officials that are here, although they express themselves as favorable to Mr. SMITH, they state that they have not, nor do they intend to use, any promise or threat in order to induce members to vote for Mr. SMITH. The fact is that the feeling of a large majority of the members is that the session should open by the selection of a Speaker in whose integrity the people have confidence. Of members who are anxious that their vote shall be recorded on the side of the victor, there are of course a large number who are vacillating, and will remain so up to the opening of caucus; but as so many have already made their pledges this floating material will not affect the result. It is certain that among the strong friends of ALVORD are to be found the several minor candidates, and as they will, when they find their own chances gone, throw their strength for him, it will not be surprising if the various combinations should bring his vote into very close proximity with SMITH; but that it can overcome it does not seem probable. The very fact that a doubt exists in the midst of Mr. ALVORD's friends that the administration is in favor of SMITH, is a very strong card for the latter candidate. While it is being used by them as a reason why all independent men should protest against the selection of Mr. SMITH, it is also forcible in deciding the time to hesitate before they ally themselves in opposition to the Government. As this is the really strong argument of Mr. ALVORD, it will now be seen that it is a weapon fully as dangerous to one as the other. The 6 P. M. train from New-York brought up ten or a dozen members from the lower counties, who have added materially to SMITH's chances, and, at the present writing, midnight, it is confidently asserted by members of the State Committee who have been on the ground from the opening of the contest, that HENRY SMITH will be the next Speaker of the Assembly. They are so positive in their assertions to this effect as to induce the belief that their confidence is based on the most trustworthy and reliable sources of information. Among those who came up on the train to-night were MARK LANIGAN and HORACE GREELEY. They are said to be agreed on a candidate for Speaker, and will act together as a unit. As far as can be ascertained PRINCE is their first choice and ALVORD the second. Mr. SMITH has maintained a dignified position with regard to the Speakership, from the first refusing to buttonhole members or to make promises in advance. He has thus won the respect of all candid members and thereby improved his prospects. ALVORD, on the other hand, has made all sorts of pledges to secure the support of this or that faction, and as some of them must necessarily be cheated, the effect has been to arouse distrust and suspicion among all of them. Outside of the Legislature it is the unanimous opinion among all men of character and integrity who are here watching the canvass for the Speakership, that the election of ALVORD, or any man like him, would have a disastrous effect upon the Republican Party, and would be fatal to the reform measures which the people are so anxiously expecting from the present Legislature. The candidates for Clerk of the House have dwindled away so that only the name of Mr. JOHNSON is prominently mentioned. UNDERWOOD and UNDERHILL are in the field, but are not very hopeful of success. For Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate, LOOMIS, of Chenango, is very strong, being pressed by Senator GRAHAM, of the Twenty-third District.

Official List of Appointments by the New Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Hon. Mr. SCRIBNER, Secretary of State elect, has made the following appointments:

HON. ANSON S. WOOD, Wayne County, Deputy Secretary of State.

COL. EDWARD P. GOULD, Monroe County, Chief Clerk.

FULTON PAUL, Columbia County, Book and Pardon Clerk.

DWIGHT A. LAWRENCE, New-York Clerk of Incorporations and Poor Statistics.

ALFRED B. STREET, Albany County, Certificate and Alien Deposition Clerk.

WILLIAM E. STRICKLAND, Kings County, Land Clerk.

MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN, Albany County, Clerk of Criminal Statistics.

WILLIAM H. SANGER, Westchester County, General Clerk.

EUGENE FROST, Westchester County, General Clerk.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Westchester County, Messenger.

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, New-York, Historical and Ancient Record Department. (Chapter 539, Laws of 1865.)

Address of the New-York State Council of Political Reform.

At the organization of the New-York State Council of Political Reform, among the measures adopted for securing its objects was the following:

"To organize and hold jurisdiction over auxiliary councils throughout the State, which shall develop their own immediate fields, in harmony with the State Council."

Except in New-York City, where there was an immediate necessity for exposing the frauds of the Ring, the organization of these subordinate councils was deferred till after the elections. To establish them just previous to an election would subject the cause to suspicion; it might be thought a political scheme. After the excitement should have subsided, men would calmly weigh the objects proposed and accord to them their just importance. Accordingly, the work of establishing Auxiliary Councils has been deferred to the present time. Now, the election is not only past, but has left open a clear path to success in organizing. The whole State is aroused to the necessity of reform. Moreover, the New-York City Councils have pushed their work with such vigor that they have checked the public plunderers and cut them off for the moment from the resources which for years back they have used to corrupt the State politics. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Executive Committee of the State Council has determined to push vigorously forward the work of organization, and after mature deliberation has adopted the foregoing Constitution.

To carry out the objects for which auxiliaries are organized under this constitution, the State Council also recommends the observance of the following points:

1. The Auxiliary Council should act within existing parties, and should in no way seek to establish a new or a branch party. Therefore it is desirable that, as far as convenient, an equal number from each party be enrolled as members.

2. Care should be taken to secure members—first, of unimpeachable moral character; secondly, of high standing in the community; and, thirdly, such as will keep up an unflagging interest in the work. It is not desirable that pains be taken to make the Council large. Many good citizens who would cordially support the measures proposed would do better service as allies and friends than as members. Some of them might be disqualified for membership by seeking office; some might lack the complete devotion to principle which is essential; others might wish to join in order to gain political power. All such the State Council especially aims to exclude. The membership should be confined to those few men of irreproachably high character who are willing to work, purely from motives of patriotism.

3. Among the distinct duties of the Council should be the following: First, long previous to an election, and before any political excitement sets in, to arrange lists of names of men who would do honor to political office, and to bring them forward as candidates. This plan has been tried with very beneficial results by the Ward Councils in New-York City. Second, to have members present at every caucus of either party, and to persuade as many good citizens as possible to attend and to work for the nomination of honest and capable men; also to persuade honest men, when nominated, not to decline. Third, to unite in exposing fraud and trickery and corruption without regard to parties or men, and to aid in prosecutions for malfeasance. Fourth, to exercise an influence over the newspapers printed in its locality to induce them to throw off party bigotry, and work for purity in politics. Fifth, to punish parties for nominating a bad man by "bolting the nomination."

5. It is extremely desirable that the members should themselves seek no office, and receive no public emolument during membership.

6. The Auxiliary Councils should organize as soon as possible, and hold frequent sittings.

In glancing over this list of suggestions no one can fail to notice that a membership of a reform council is exacting; there is much disagreeable work, and no pay. Yet the state of public affairs demands no less of patriotic citizens. The dangers of the past foreshadow the perils of the future. The Legislature of the State has been bought and sold by one man. The representatives of the people chosen by a majority of the votes in their districts have sold out their legislation to thieves. Yet all the blame must not be heaped on the Legislature. The people themselves who have neglected their political duties share the guilt. Honest men have gone to the polls year after year without knowing how the names they voted came to be upon the ballot. A railroad corporation controlled by unscrupulous men has been suffered to corrupt the caucuses of both parties in many portions of the interior. The Whisky Ring has been allowed to control many hundred votes in each county, and to rule in the caucus whenever it chose. Meanwhile, a partisan Press, loth to expose the sins of its own party, fails of the good influence it ought to exert.

Our free institutions are in great, very great, danger. The work of reform in New-York City has only for a moment checked the bold assassins of our liberties. The same class of men from which the head conspirators sprang still exists, and is always ready to seize the reins of government when honest people relax their grasp. A few good men in each community, sacrificing sometimes their personal comfort, and occasionally laying aside their private business to unite their exertions, can hold their fellow-citizens to the vigilant exercise of public duty. The experience of the late election in New-York City teaches how much can be done by a handful of men through organization, and the vast amount of honest effort lost in other parts of the State where individuals did not unite their strength, shows how little can be done without it. Once organized there is much to labor for; and the work done in New-York State, if well done, will have good results flowing out to all parts of the Union. The purifying hand will be felt not only for the next few years, but as long as the Republic shall last. It is by no means unlikely that the very existence of the Republic depends upon the success of this work.

Dated, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1872.

O. J. HARMON, Oswego, President; J. T. PECK, Syracuse, Vice-President; BRADFORD R. WOOD, Albany Vice-President; CALVIN T. HURLBURT, St. Lawrence County, Vice-President; HENRY NICOLL, New-York, Vice-President; M. R. PATRICK, Corresponding Secretary.

Executive Committee—Maurice E. Viele, Albany, Chairman; John F. Rathbone, Albany; Warren S. Kelly, Albany; Wm. L. Woollett, Albany; Lemon Thomson, Albany; James W. Beekman, New-York; James H. Bronson, Amsterdam; John B. Sheffield, Saugerties; J. P. H. Tallman, Poughkeepsie; Dexter A. Hawkins, New-York; John Stephenson, New-York; Henry N. Beers, New-York; A. B. Capwell, Brooklyn; David Decker, Elmira; E. Remington, Ilion; J. C. Gallup, Clinton.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Hopelessness of the Democratic Party—Anything to "Beat Grant."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, one of the leading organs of the Democratic Party, publishes in its issue of Saturday last the following brief article, which shows not only to what desperate straits the party is now reduced, but that its leaders are beginning to realize and admit the fact:

> There is a very excellent feeling pervading the masses of the Democratic Party on the subject of the nomination of the next President. There is no effort among the friends of any of the gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination to attempt to pack the Convention in the interests of any of the candidates. The general idea is to make all reasonable concessions, to waive prejudice and personal friendships, if they in the least conflict with the success which is so generally desired. It is felt that GRANT must be beaten at all costs or hazards. Never before was there a Convention where the delegates were so little influenced by previous committals as they will be in the coming Democratic Convention. They will be elected to make a comparison of views, and to unite upon that man who, qualified for the station, can obtain the most votes. *Those who deem it expedient to nominate any of our well-known Democratic statesmen* who have more or less been active in the political contests of the past *are, so far as we can judge, very few*. It is the almost universal impression that some combination should be formed with those Republicans who are hostile to GRANT. The only difficulty is as to the manner in which it can be effected. We think the best plan would be for the leading anti-Grant Republicans to call a meeting at the same time and place that the Democratic Convention will be held, and then communicate with the latter party through a committee of conference. It was in this way that the reform ticket was nominated in Hamilton County in 1869 and triumphantly elected, although GRANT had 5,000 majority only a year before. It is worthy of thought also whether it would not be expedient to follow the example set us by the Whig opposition to MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1839, who held their National Convention *with closed doors, in secret session*. There can be much more freedom of consultation where it is done within the view and hearing only of those who are engaged in it and responsible for its results. Speeches are then made, not to the galleries or outside public, but to the delegates. A nomination that would have the assent of both wings of the opposition, which was not cumbered with a questionable platform, would be sure to succeed. It will probably be *deemed best to have no platform at all, except that which calls for a change in the Federal Constitution*. The first thing that is in order is to turn out the present corrupt and disreputable régime. That accomplished, its friends in Congress and among the people would be able, beyond a doubt, to agree upon a platform and a ticket acceptable to both wings of the Opposition.

The New French Academician.

M. LITTRE, the new member of the French Academy, has earned a brilliant reputation as a writer and philologist. He was born in Paris on Feb. 1, 1801. In early life he studied with a view to becoming a physician, but before obtaining his diploma he decided upon devoting his time to philology and the history of medicine. M. LITTRE's first important effort was a translation of the works of HIPPOCRATES, in ten volumes. The first volume was printed in 1831 and the last in 1861. Soon after its publication, the translator joined the staff of the *National* newspaper, and remained one of the principal editors of that journal until 1851. When AUGUSTE COMTE made known under the name of "A Positive Philosophy," a new philosophic and social doctrine, M. LITTRE was one of COMTE's most enthusiastic admirers and defenders. He afterward contributed to Positivist literature sundry pamphlets and articles analyzing, elucidating and suggesting the application of COMTE's ideas, and founded, "The Positivist Review." M. LITTRE also translated Dr. STRAUSS' *Life of Jesus*. But his most notable production has been a dictionary of the French language, which is likely to be held, when completed, the standard dictionary of the nation. He did not play a great part in politics, and retired from active political life in 1848. In 1867 Mr. LITTRE was proposed for membership in the Academy, as author of the dictionary mentioned above. But M. DUPANLOUP had just denounced publicly his doctrines as immoral and impious, and he was defeated. His election explains the Bishop of Orleans' action, referred to in the cable dispatch printed elsewhere.

Telegraphic Brevities.

JOSEPH PARKER, of Baltimore, a veteran actor and scenic artist, died Saturday night.

Hon. SPENCER KELLOGG, of Utica, N. Y., an old and prominent citizen, died there yesterday.

Secretary FISH returned to Washington yesterday, and will receive his friends at the residence of Secretary ROBESON today.

ABRAM HEATON, of New-Haven, a wealthy and prominent man, died Saturday, aged ninety-five. He was born ten days after the Declaration of Independence.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The City Parks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have alluded frequently of late to the enormous sums expended this year upon Madison-square, but you do not state that although such large amounts have been devoted to its improvements, they are yet far from being completed. Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, is so torn up and obstructed by piles of stone that one cannot drive through it with any degree of comfort. As the pavement was torn up, and material for repaving unloaded there two months ago, I suppose that some vague intentions of getting the street in passable order before the Winter set in existed in the mind of some one. As it is now, however, the work will have to remain undone until Spring. Before the election the Park and its vicinity swarmed with workmen, and during the months before this event, I believe I acquired a thorough appreciation of the beauties and delights of honest labor as represented by bucolic poets. These peaceful sons of toil could always be seen at their posts at eight in the morning exchanging friendly salutations, and soon tranquilly and thoughtfully delving the soil, tenderly transplanting the green sod, propelling the wheelbarrow as solicitously as if its burden were a new born babe, and ever and anon assuaging their exertions by friendly exhortations, by a pull at their pipes, and a seat on a convenient paving stone. When the hour of noon struck, the frugal meal, the morning paper, (generally the *Sun*,) the fragrant nicotine, and an hour of pleasant conversation, again cheered them for the few hours of afternoon work. At 5 o'clock they betook themselves eagerly to their homes, there to prattle with their young families, to instruct them in the ways of virtue, and then to improve their own minds by the perusal of instructive works. At least I suppose it is to enable them to do this that they limit their work to eight hours. But after the election, the crowd of "laborers" disappeared, and their number was reduced to a few stragglers outside and inside the park. It may be of interest to state that workmen have been recently engaged in *breaking up* large portions of the new concrete pavement in the southern part of the Park, for what reason I cannot surmise, unless it be that it was laid in such cold weather as to cause it to freeze before it "set." A mistake was made, too, in not having the pavement of a dark color instead of being so light. It will be found that in hot sunny weather it will be hot, glaring, and blistering. M.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

Henry Hilton on Gravel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please say to the member of the present Park Commission who wrote the "Gravel" article in the TIMES of this morning that I never, personally, purchased a yard of gravel during my connection with the Department; that I never fixed or agreed upon the price for any purchased; that all gravel used was bought upon the requisitions of the Chief Engineer or the Superintendent of the Central Park, and purchased in the usual manner by either Mr. VAN NORT, the Controller, or Mr. BARKER, his purchasing clerk, and the price agreed upon at the time, and I have not the slightest doubt that they purchased it at the lowest rate possible. Indeed, the Commissioner who wrote your article would not dare impugn the integrity of either of these gentlemen, however much his personal malice toward me might lead him to use your columns in abusing the late Park Commissioners.

He also knows that during my connection with the Department I was never interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase made in its behalf; that every dollar expended was honestly paid out upon the work under our charge, and that the City has in all cases received full value for the expenditure.

With all the records and vouchers of the Department in his hands, I challenge him or you to prove the contrary. HENRY HILTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

[There are two points in this letter which call for notice. In the first place, the article which we published on Saturday was not written or suggested by any member of the Park Commission, nor was our information obtained from that source. Guesses at the authors of newspaper articles almost invariably turn out to be wrong, and Mr. HILTON is not more expert at the work than other people. In the next place, Mr. HILTON uses a subterfuge when he says that he never "personally purchased a yard of gravel," and that "he never fixed or agreed upon the price of any purchased." We have made inquiries of Mr. BARKER, the purchasing clerk, and he states that the Commissioners absolutely fixed the price which he was to pay for the gravel—that price being advanced to $3 80 per yard under Messrs. SWEENY, HILTON, and TOM FIELDS, and instantly lowered to $2 50 per yard under the revived Board. Mr. HILTON was as much responsible as any of his fellow-Commissioners for this imposition upon the public. Mr. HILTON's last statement that the $6,250,000 which he and his companions made away with in *eighteen months*, was "honestly paid out upon the works,"—when the old Commissioners only spent $5,260,000 in *thirteen years*, creating the Central Park during that period—will require something much better than his bare word to substantiate.—ED. TIMES.]

Removal of Bad Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Section 11 of article 6, known as the judiciary article of the Constitution of this State, recently adopted, is as follows:

> "Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concur therein. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except Justices of the Peace and Judges and Justices of inferior Courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal."

This section, with little change, is the same as section 11 of article 6, of the Constitution adopted in 1846. The power conferred upon the Legislature by that provision has never been exercised. No rules have ever been adopted for proceeding under it.

It will readily be seen, however, that, with reference to Justices of the Supreme Court, the hearing may be summary and the removal instant.

The Judges of the Superior Court are somewhat safer in their places, as it requires the "recommendation of the Governor" and two-thirds of the Senate to remove one of them.

If the profession do their duty in preparing the evidence and presenting the charges, it is believed that the Legislature will be vigilant in exercising the power, and in every case where the evidence fairly establishes a good and sufficient cause, will remove at once.

Nor ought we to doubt that the Governor will now do his duty in all cases presented from the inferior Courts. Let us hope for a great change and an honest judiciary very soon. LEX.

"Savings Banks"—To Hank Smith and Others.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When we receive circulars from the different savings banks inviting us to prepare for old age or sickness, are we to place confidence in them? How are poor, hard-working people to discriminate between honest and dishonest, good and bad banks? In my opinion, it is the duty of the Government to protect our hard-earned savings; and until I see greater protection afforded us, I shall not be so ready to "save" in any bank. Yours, respectfully,

SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1871. A CLERK.

A Batch of Suggestions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why not compel the Harlem Railroad to sink their track from Forty-second-street or Thirtieth-street, to Harlem River, and then arch it over, the top of such arch to be level with the streets—then on top of this arch trains should run to Harlem, starting every five minutes, and stopping at every fifth or tenth street.

The Harlem Road procured its charter for the purpose of carrying passengers to the upper part of the Island. For many years it has failed to do so. It is a positive injury to New-York City. Its business is to take persons in town, and to carry them out beyond our taxes. It is easier now to go to Morrisania than to One Hundredth-street or Eighty-sixth-street.

Harlem Railroad should at once be compelled to run cars to Harlem River every fifteen minutes, stopping every ten streets to receive or leave passengers. The Harlem stock is quoted about 135—a rich corporation. The Hudson River cars should be compelled to go down their old way near Hudson River, and have gates and a watchman, night and day, at all streets where there can be any passing. The New-Haven Railroad should carry its passengers and freight down-town near the East River, and the Harlem should take their freight-trains either on the east or west side, not down Fourth-avenue and obstruct travel as they have done for many years past. A READER.

Ocean Mail Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a brief editorial in your issue of this morning, in relation to the Williams & Guion line of mail steamers, you say: "We believe it is the experience of most merchants and newspapers that the arrangement has not worked well," and that the mails "are on an average two days longer on the road than they used to be," and that "the service is very irregular."

In reply, we beg to state:

1. That we deny that such has been the experience of most of our merchants and newspaper men. On the contrary, we assert that the arrangement has not only worked well, but we are pleased to state that we have the positive indorsement of a large portion of the classes referred to, as well as that of the Post-office Department.

2. That the trips are two days longer than they used to be is another great mistake. Our trips average about ten days, and we are building two new steamers, which are contracted to be ready in April next, when the average time, we verily believe, will be equal to the best mail service from this port.

3. The allegation that the service is irregular is entirely erroneous. This is proved by the subjoined letter from Postmaster JONES, and to which we refer.

In conclusion, we think it not improper to state the fact that two years ago the other steam-ship lines combined and absolutely refused to carry the mails upon the terms fixed by law. In that emergency this line tendered its services, and thus relieved the Government of its embarrassment. But now these same lines are insisting upon performing this service upon the terms they then indignantly refused. Should that be given to them now which they then so absolutely declined?

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

POST-OFFICE, New-York.

Messrs. Williams & Guion:

GENTLEMEN: To your inquiry as to the service of the Williams & Guion line of steamers for two years last past, it affords me pleasure to say that the line has given general satisfaction, and that none of their steamers have ever failed to comply with the terms of their contract with the Government; having invariably sailed at the advertised time notified by this Department to the public.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

(Signed,) P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

Afternoon Receptions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am aware that the TIMES is not what is called a "society paper," but from the various editorials I have read in the Sunday edition, I see that a sensible view is taken of social and fashionable life, and therefore venture to write to you my opinion upon various customs that have come into use during the past two seasons. One of them is the present fashion of giving afternoon receptions. It was a move in the right way, and in a very sensible direction—much more rational than going to a party at 10 or 11 P. M., and returning toward morning. In this business City, where early breakfasts are a necessity, it was impossible to retain one's health and looks and burn the candle at both ends. Beside there are so few New-York men who care enough about any society but that of each other, that many wives could not accept any evening invitations; whereas, of an afternoon, they can go alone perfectly well. At first these receptions were very pleasant, and ladies went prettily dressed, remaining as long as they would at any evening party; but now, very many ladies go in black velvet bonnets, with muff in hand, and boa on neck, and even a vail down over the face. On the contrary, their hostess is most beautifully dressed, her rooms are adorned with handsome flowers, a band is playing, the collation, and everything is as handsome as could be desired for any evening party. When her rooms are filled, instead of its being a pretty effect, it is a collection of black silks and dark bonnets, making a very sombre assemblage.

I allow that it is not good style to wear full dress at a day reception. Why not have a light suit for such occasions, with a dress hat to match? It used to be considered a rudeness to attend a handsome entertainment in an unsuitably plain toilet—that is if one's means could afford it. It certainly would not be any great extravagance for ladies living in expensive houses to possess *one* dress suit to be worn on such occasions.

The invitations are given from 3 to 6, from 4 to 7, &c. At an evening company it is deemed polite to remain at least an hour, usually for two or three; then why is it that at an afternoon party so many rush in for just a few moments, taking it on their way home from a round of calls? Ought they not to think that the expense and thought of the entertainment has been just as great in the one as in the other?

The invited lady says, "while out driving, I will stop in at Mrs. —— and take a look who is there." A reception costs the giver some hundreds, and what did it amount to? a crowd of people rushing in and out in their everyday dresses. Is there any reason why they should not all come looking, and being, just as agreeable as if the invitation were from 10 to 1? There is scarcely a lady but feels it a relief to be exempt from late parties, and still to see something of society, but if the present style of behaviour continue I doubt if anyone will be found to give a second reception after the present experience.

I would now suggest to every one to put herself in her hostess' place, if she would like to have the beauty of her parlors and decorations spoiled by a heavy dark foreground, then let her wear her gloomy clothes, and tuck her muff under her arm at her friend's house.

MURRAY HILL.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1871.

A Note from Mr. Pierrepont to Richard O'Gorman.

NO. 103 FIFTH-AVENUE, Dec. 30, 1871.

Your note informing me that I have today been appointed referee in the Broadway Widening came to my house this hour. It is quite impossible for me to accept the office, and had I been consulted before the appointment was made, it would have saved the trouble and delay which I regret will be caused. I am very respectfully yours,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Burglars will steal them through your second-story windows and scuttles unless your house is protected with HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the only protection in the world never broken through; ten years' practical experience. E. HOLMES, —*Advertisement.* No. 7 Murray-st.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTERS
OF
FINE FANCY GOODS.
—*Advertisement.*

WATCH NO. 1,006, STEM-WINDER—bearing trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Company, (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me three and one-half months; total variation thirty seconds.—GEO. G. BOCKWOOD, No. 845 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Weak Lungs and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our Winters, and in consequence asthmatic affections, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, bronchitis and similar complaints are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the ore runners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and well-tried remedy, sure to remove your cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 42 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

The Undersigned Have This Day formed a copartnership under the firm name of POTTER & POST, for the transaction of a stock, bond, gold and foreign exchange business.

J. N. POTTER,
J. W. POST.

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND VALUABLE INVENTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The new Combination Loom, capable of producing from 300 to 500 yards of superior cloths in ten hours. All interested in the progress of invention are requested to call at the office of NORTH-EASTERN ABEL LOOM COMPANY, No. 245 Broadway, and witness the working, progress and productions of this invention.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 96 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WAITE—THOMSON.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 28, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Los Luil, assisted by Rev. Stephen D. Brown, D. D., Miss ANNIE M. THOMSON, daughter of Samuel Thomson, Esq., and GEORGE H. WAITE, all of this City.

DIED.

BURGES.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, at the residence of Rev. T. H. Sill, No. 332 West 30th st., JANE, sister of the late James Burges, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 39th-st., corner of 7th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 1 P. M.

CORNER.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, ANNIE ISABELLA, daughter of John and Margaret Corner, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Claremont, Westchester County, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will meet the 9½ o'clock train from New-York at Melrose station.

CORNELL.—On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 30, ARTHUR, infant son of W. D. and A. V. Cornell, aged 14 days.

Remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery Sunday afternoon.

DIBBLE.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, ISAAC B. DIBBLE, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father Jacob D. Dibble, at Irvington, on the Hudson, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to meet train on Hudson River Railroad, which leaves 42d-st. depot at 2 P. M.; returning, leaves Irvington at 5:16 P. M.

DUNN.—On Saturday, 30th inst., ELEANOR WOOLSEY, child of Ellen M. and the late Dr. A. A. Dunn, of Chicago, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. Woolsey, No. 521 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 2d January, at 4½ P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

GASQUOINE.—On Friday, Dec. 29, LOUISA CUYLER, daughter of Samuel and Almira Gasquoine, aged 4 years, 7 months and 11 days.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday next, Jan. 2, 1872, at 10½ A. M., from her parents' residence, St. George's-av., Rahway, N. J.

IRINGER.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, HENRY WILLIAM, son of Anna M. and John H. Iringer, aged 4 years, 7 months and 11 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 22 2d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Wednesday morning.

LAUDER.—At Howells, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 31, JOSEPH A. LAUDER, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The remains will be brought to this City on Tuesday morning, Jan. 2, on the 9:55 train, for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Chambers-st., and thence to Green-Wood Cemetery.

NESBITT.—In this City, Dec. 29, JULIA ADAM, wife of W. O. Nesbitt, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be interred at Richmond, Va.

SMITH.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, Dec. 30, GEORGE H. SMITH, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Jan. 1, at the residence of Capt. Curtis, corner of Castleton-av. and Taylor-st., West New-Brighton.

VAIL.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Luther H. Tucker, Esq., Albany, N. Y., on Friday evening, Dec. 29, of diphtheria, Miss ANNA S. VAIL, of Islip, Long Island.

WATSON.—At Orange, N. J., on the 30th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. John L. Watson, United States Navy, formerly of Boston.

Funeral services from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WILMERDING.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Sunday, Dec. 31, CHARLES H. WILMERDING. Notice of funeral in Tuesday's journals.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

THAT HOMESPUN NOVEL,
OUR PROSPECTS,
By
M. LOTH,
IS HAVING A VERY LARGE SALE.
THE OLD AND THE YOUNG,
THE RICH AND THE POOR,
all read and enjoy the MORAL of
THAT FASCINATING TALE OF REAL LIFE.
To be had of ALL BOOK AND NEWS DEALERS.

Principal Depots:
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nassau-st., New-York.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The delegates elect to the Republican Central Committee for the year 1872 will assemble for organization at No. 1,193 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock. By order.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
President of Republican Central Committee for 1871.
Dec. 30, 1871.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, Dec. 30, the market has been exceedingly dull, but few private transactions having been effected, and public auctions at the Exchange held on only one day, (Thursday,) when, at two legal sales, City real estate to the value of $42,200 was disposed of. These figures therefore represent the business of the week, as against the sum of $56,540 for the week previous, ending with Saturday, Dec. 23.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR 1871.

With the past week the season of 1871 closes, and the business of the year is finished. A recapitulation, therefore, of the principal events and sales of the year is not out of place. In this connection, in answer to the first question which arises, "What has been the state of business during the year?" it may be said that, although marked by little speculative excitement, the market has been generally a firm one, property owned by speculators and others strongly held, and when eligibly located, disposed of at good figures, and at an advance over the rates of previous years. This has been particularly noticeable with unimproved realty, for if there has been any depreciation in values within the year, it has been, strange to say, in improved property.

New-York Real Estate.

As is always the case the first four months of the year, shows the greatest activity, as far as public auctions are concerned, and within this period a number of important transactions were successfully consummated, of which the following are more particularly worthy of mention:

Jan. 18, sale of the Cram estate, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., embracing principally improved real estate located on Broadway, Canal, Laurens and other leading thoroughfares. Total amount realized at auction, $1,161,900. It was at this sale that the property on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street was purchased in the Tweed interest for $600,000.

In February public auctions of note occurred as follows, conducted respectively by the auctioneers named: Feb. 2. Cipirant estate, improved property, on Nassau and Liberty streets, sold by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. for $135,300. Feb. 21, improved and unimproved property belonging to the Kerr estate, sold by JAMES M. MILLER for $310,625, and on the same day property belonging to the Vanderpoel estate, sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., to the value of $72,650. Feb. 28, real estate belonging to the estate of THOMAS J. BLANCK, sold by JAMES M. MILLER for $174,250, and also on the same date east-side up-town lots, owned by the estate of ANDREW MCGONN, deceased, disposed of by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. for $129,430.

Under date of March 16, we note the sale, by order of trustees, of property belonging to the estate of D B. FEARING, located on Fifth-avenue and elsewhere, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at which the sum of $489,850 was realized. On March 23 the first sale of west-side and Central Park lots, 102 in number, forming a portion of the estate of GOVERNEUR M. WILKINS, took place, also conducted by Messrs. MULLER & Co., at which all the property offered was sold for $768,750. This sale was continued April 4 and 5, and in all 336 lots were disposed of for $1,722,340, thus making the transaction the largest and most important of the year. On March 27 the same firm sold a number of lots located on the Grand Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, belonging to the estate of JACOB LORILARD, deceased, for $209,000 in the aggregate.

In April, in addition to the continuation sale of the Wilkins property, noted above, other interesting auctions were held as follows: April 13, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., sale of the Purdy estate, improved property, located on Broome, Stanton, Delancey, Twenty-third, and other streets, sold for $116,475; April 20, sixty-seven east-side lots, belonging to the Jones estate, sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. for $175,000; and April 26, at a public auction, by order of ALVIN HIGGINS, a number of very desirable Madison-avenue and other up-town building lots, sold by the same firm for $254,550.

In the month of May the following important transactions in City real estate were effected: May 3, sale of a plot containing thirteen City lots on the Grand Circle at the junction of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, belonging to the Connolly estate, sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. for $419,000; May 23, sale of the French Theatre property on Fourteenth-street, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., for $115,200; and May 24, sale of the Florence Hotel property at McComb's Dam, embracing some 150 City lots, belonging in part to the Develin estate, sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. for $215,025.

On the 7th and 8th days of June an extensive sale of lots belonging to the Dyckman estate took place at the Exchange, conducted by V. K. STEVENSON & Son. B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, at which 548 lots and plots of land were sold for $602,350 in the total. Other sales of note have also occurred during the year as follows: Oct. 24, sale of improved property belonging to the Spofford estate, (principal piece the St. James Hotel,) sold by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., for $760,000; Oct. 19, sale of 50 lots belonging to the Livingston estate, by J. M. MILLER, for $70,000; Oct. 26, sale of 35 plots of land located at Washington Heights and 35 lots adjacent on Broadway, belonging to the estate of LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, deceased, sold by MULLER, WILKINS, & Co., for $430,820; and November 16, at a public auction at the Exchange, conducted by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, 58 up-town building lots sold for $143,575. In reference to other public sales of minor importance space forbids us to particularize, but the following figures represent the value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for each month of the year: January, $1,659,803; February, $1,600,196; March, $3,038,925; April, $3,831,550; May, $1,593,805; June, $1,117,690; July, $925,075; August, $291,440; September, $293,700; October, $1,708,280; November, $898,335; December, $612,890; total, $17,571,689—a large showing for a year's work.

Brooklyn Real Estate.

In regard to Brooklyn property but little can be said, for during the entire year the market in that city has been characterized only by a general inactivity, the public sales being few in number, and in nearly every instance brought about by Court orders. At the principal sales held in Brooklyn within the year the following results have been achieved: Jan. 18, sale held by J. COLE at Commercial Exchange, property sold to the value of $75,000; June 7, by same auctioneer, property to value of $35,000 sold; June 15, by same auctioneer, Williamsburg lots to the value of $113,000; and on same date by COLE & MURPHY, at the City Exchange, 300 Prospect Park lots sold for $100,000; June 21, by J. COLE, property to the value of $40,000, and July 12, by same auctioneer, fifty-three lots belonging to the estate of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., sold for $60,000. During the latter portion of the year but little if anything has been accomplished. An improvement is predicted for the coming season, and considerable confidence is felt that the effort now being made for municipal reform in our sister city may have a beneficial influence upon the real estate market.

Suburban Sales of the Year.

In the matter of suburban sales held last Summer and in the early Fall, business was never better, as nearly all the auctions projected were well attended and successfully carried through. To speak particularly of any special transaction is impossible, owing to the want of space, but from the list of sales here given complete with the amounts realized in each instance noted, investors and others can draw their own conclusions. March 25, sale of lots on Central-avenue, Fordham, Westchester County, by S. DINGEE, amount realized, $50,000; April 11, sale of lots at Hudson City, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., amount realized, $20,500; April 13, sale of property at the town of West Chester, by S. DINGEE, amount realized, $15,000; May 4, sale at the Exchange of 102 lots, forming the St. George Cricket Ground, located at Jersey City, N. J., sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., for $39,225; May 9, sale of 20 plots at Rutherford Park, N. J., by JOHNSON & MILLER, for $8,600; May 11, sale of property known as "The Hawthornes," at Rye Neck, Westchester County, by S. DINGEE, for $31,000 May 16, sale of 297 City lots at Rutherford Park, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., for $79,000; May 18, sale of the Bradford estate, embracing ninety-one acres, located at Rye, Westchester County, by S. DINGEE, for $90,000; May 25, sale at Edgewater, Staten Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER of 149 City lots, for $20,600; same date, sale at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, of portion of Grand Park property, by S. DINGEE, for $63,000; same date, sale at Flushing, Long Island, by E. A. LAWRENCE, of portion of Bowne estate, for $24,000; May 30, sale at Rutherford Park, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., of 286 City lots, for $66,000; May 31, sale at Richmond Park, Staten Island by JOHNSON & MILLER of 300 City lots for $23,500; June 1, sale at Whitestone, Long Island, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO, of 26 lots for $8,725; June 7, sale at Bergen Heights, Jersey City, by S. DINGEE of 27 lots for $49,475; June 8, sale at Fordham, Westchester, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., of 295 lots for $32,100; June 14, sale at Rutherford Park, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., of 300 City lots for $80,000; June 15, sale at Flatbush, Long Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER of 165 lots for $30,000; June 19, sale at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, by same auctioneers of 92 lots for $20,000; June 20-21, sale at Oakland, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. of 565 plots for $70,000; June 22, sale at Chatham, N. J., by same auctioneers of 200 lots for $20,000; June 26, sale at Corona, N. J., by same firm, of property to the value of $18,000; June 27, sale at Paterson, N. J., by same firm of property to the value of $15,000; June 28, sale at Passaic, N. J., by same firm, of property to the value of $60,000; same date, sale at Hoboken, N. J., by JOHNSON & MILLER, of property to the value of $18,000; June 29, sale at Alturas, Rockland County, by S. DINGEE, of 200 lots, for $33,000; same date, sale at Flushing, Long Island, by E. A. LAWRENCE, of remainder of Bowne estate, for $45,000; July 3, sale at Jersey City, N. J., by LEWIS E. WOOD, of twenty-three lots, for $34,000; July 4, sale at Alturas, by S. DINGEE, of fifty-five lots, for $9,500; July 11, sale at Flushing, Long Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER, of sixty-two lots, for $21,000; July 20, sale at same place, by same firm, of eighty-seven lots, for $18,500; Aug. 1, sale at East Orange, N.J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., of 61 plots, for $25,000; Aug. 4, sale at Ingleside, Queens County, Long Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER, of 120 acres of land, for $88,500; Aug. 10, sale at same place, by same firm, of 56 acres, for $26,000; Sept. 12, sale at Whitestone, Long Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER, of 300 lots, for $75,000; Sept. 19, sale at Closter, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., of 100 lots, for $18,500; Sept. 28, sale at Richmond Hill, Long Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER, of 180 lots, for $28,850; same date, sale at Newark, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., of 29 City lots, for $30,000; Oct. 5, sale at Richmond Hill, by JOHNSON & MILLER, of 200 lots, for $30,000; Oct. 12, at same place, by same firm, sale of 100 lots, for $13,000; same date, at Newark, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., sale of forty lots for $20,000; Oct. 16, at College Point, Long Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER, sale of 150 lots, for $30,000; Oct. 17, at Yonkers, Westchester County, by JOHNSON & MILLER sale of 100 acres of land, for $125,000, (the largest suburban auction of the year;) Oct. 19, at Ingleside, Long Island, by JOHNSON & MILLER, sale of 140 lots, for $18,000; Oct. 31, at Scotch Plains, N. J., by same firm, sale of 150 lots, for $16,000; Nov. 4, sale of sixty-one acres of land at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, by S. DINGEE, for $78,000, and Nov. 14, at the Exchange, by JAMES M. MILLER, 120 City lots belonging to the Townsend Poole estate, located at Tremont, Westchester County, sold for $104,000.

General Matters.

In regard to business for the coming season a good degree of activity is anticipated, and in our own opinion we may look for a good business year. The recent political changes in municipal affairs cannot fail to produce a good effect, for with a moral certainty that the City Government will be economically carried on and thereby taxes not so much reduced as properly applied, real estate will be the interest mainly benefited. If also some scheme for rapid transit from one extreme to the other of the City is adopted, and the plan carried into effect, or an indication shown that it will be, higher figures will be obtained for up-town lots than are now estimated, while down-town property will, in addition, appreciate in value. The past year, taken as a whole, although for a great part of it the market has been dull and stagnant, has not been a bad one for real estate, and, from present indications, the coming year certainly does not give promise of any worse results, while, should any change take place, one for the better, if anything, is looked for.

BUSINESS FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

During the present week the following sales are thus far announced:

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) Jan. 2, 1872, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order, in foreclosure, JULIUS J. LYON, Esq., referee, will offer at auction at the Exchange a house and lot located on the north side of Third-street, 26 feet 2 inches east of Avenue C, lot 18 by 48.

On Friday, Jan. 5, property as follows will be offered at the Exchange: By LYNCH & CAMP, at a partition sale, premises known as No. 218 East Thirty-eighth-street, embracing a lot 21 by 84, with a four-story brick tenement-house on the front thereof, and a four-story frame house in the rear; also, a two-story brick private stable, located on the south side of East Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and known as No. 5 Sniffin-court. By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at a foreclosure sale, R. F. ROBINSON, Esq., referee, the house and lot known as No. 51 West Sixteenth-street. By JOS. MCGUIRE, at a foreclosure sale, J. J. LYONS, Esq., referee, a house and lot—the latter 15 by 100.4—on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 370 feet east of Seventh-avenue; also, at another similar sale, M. S. ISAACS, Esq., referee, two building lots, together in size 51.1 by 102.2, situate on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 235.6 east of Fourth-avenue. By JAMES M. MILLER, also at a foreclosure sale, adjourned from last week, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, a lot on the east side of Broadway, 139.7 north of Seventy-ninth-street.

For Saturday, Jan. 6, contrary to the usual custom, two sales are advertised; JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer in each instance, at which property as follows will be offered in foreclosure by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, a lot 20 by 100.5, with improvements on the south side of Seventieth-street, 100 feet east of Lexington-avenue, and by order of the Superior Court, also in foreclosure, JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, four lots together in size, 100 by 100.4, with brick buildings thereon, located on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Sixth-avenue. The last-named sale is one adjourned from last week.

For next week the auctions projected are both numerous and of importance. To them reference will be made in due season.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ANNUAL NEW-YEAR'S LIST OF
HOUSES FOR SALE,
WITH EARLY POSSESSION, BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

5th-av.—Extra large corner, near 48th-st.
5th-av.—Medium size, near 34th-st.
5th-av.—Below 34th-st., with back building and stable.
5th-av.—Above 42d-st., extra large corner, with stable.
5th-av.—Above 45th-st., extra large house.
5th-av.—Above 45th-st., new and elegant, extra size.
5th-av.—Above 50th-st., extra size, and with extra depth of lot.
Madison-av.—On the hill, beautiful French basement.
Madison-av.—Corner, near 30th-st., full size.
Madison-av.—Corner, near 34th-st., extra size, with stable.
Madison-av.—Near 53d-st., new and handsome.
Madison-av.—Corner, near 54th-st., extra size.
Lexington-av.—On the hill, full sized, with extension.
Lexington-av.—Near 40th-st., four stories, medium size.
Lexington-av.—Near 46th-st., three stories, brown stone.
Lexington-av.—Below 34th-st., three stories, twenty-two feet.
Lexington-av.—Above 38th-st., charming three-story.
2d-av.—Corner, near 14th-st., extra size.
2d-av.—Near 8th-st., full size, three stories.
2d-av.—Near 8th-st., three stories, thirty-five feet front.
Washington-square—North, large roomy house
W. 9th-st.—Near 5th-av., medium sized, English basement.
E. 10th-st.—Near Broadway, extra large and first-class.
E. 12th-st.—Near Broadway, four stories, 25x80.
W. 14th-st.—Near 7th-av., three fine houses.
E. 16th-st.—Near Union-square; extra large and valuable.
E. 17th-st.—Near 5th-av.; full size, with back stairs.
E. 17th-st.—Near 4th-av.; full size, with side lights.
E. 18th-st.—Near 3d-av.; 25x60; leasehold.
E. 19th-st.—Near Broadway; full size, in perfect order.
E. 20th-st.—Near Broadway; three stories; 25 feet front.
E. 22d-st.—Near Broadway; 25x50 feet; in order.
E. 22d-st.—Near Broadway; 26x73 feet, four stories, brown stone.
E. 23d-st.—Opposite the Square; two fine houses.
W. 25th-st.—Near Broadway; full sized, fine order.
W. 27th-st.—Near Broadway; medium sized, well arranged.
W. 30th-st.—Near 5th-av.; full size, four stories.
E. 31st-st.—Near 5th-av.; 22 feet, beautifully furnished.
E. 33d-st.—Near 5th-av.; full size, with back building.
E. 34th-st.—Near Park-av., 22 feet, with dining-room extension.
W. 35th-st.—Near 5th-av., three stories, 20 feet.
E. 37th-st.—Near 5th-av., extra wide and first-class.
W. 38th-st.—Near 7th-av., beautiful English basement.
W. 38th-st.—Near 5th-av., full size, four stories.
E. 42d-st.—Near 5th-av., four stories, 22 feet.
E. 46th-st.—Near 5th-av., new and handsome.
W. 47th-st.—Near 5th-av., first-class, full size.
E. 49th-st.—Near 5th-av., beautiful English basement.
W. 50th-st.—Near 5th-av., elegant, extra wide.
W. 51st-st.—Near 5th-av., four stories, 21 feet.
W. 55th-st.—Near 5th-av., new, medium size.
W. 56th-st.—Near 5th-av., first-class, new and elegant.
E. 56th-st.—Near Lexington-av., beautiful, medium sized.
E. 66th-st.—Near 5th-av., modern, medium sized.
E. 69th-st.—Near Madison-av., full size, first-class.
For further particulars and permits apply at the offices.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer the following very desirable

BUSINESS PROPERTY
For sale:

Store No. 83 Beekman-st., between William and Cliff.
Store No. 99 Maiden-lane, between William and Pearl.
Store No. 7 State-st., opposite Battery.
Building and lots corner Thames and Church sts.
Tenements No. 140 Cherry-st.
Stores Nos. 619, 621 and 623 6th-av.
Vacant lots Nos. 1,352 and 1,354 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
Corner Walker and Cortlandt-alley.
4 lots, with buildings, 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

TO LEASE:

2 lots, with buildings, Nos. 523 and 525 West 24th-st.
10 lots, with buildings, corner Cherry and Corliers sts.
All the lofts of No. 740 Broadway, running through to Lafayette-place, making one of the most desirable and largest business properties on Broadway.
Store No. 28 Cliff-st., near Fulton.
Corner 5th-av. and 26th-st., under Dodworth's, to lease for four years.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 49TH-ST.—A FIRST-class extra wide corner house; four stories, brown stone; with or without extra lot and stable; for sale cheap; others on 5th-av., 23d to 60th sts.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house; a bargain; do. on 54th, 53d, 52d, 48th, 40th and 38th sts., near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—TWO choice lots, 34 and 33 feet front; price reasonable; also, the finest corner plots and single lots, on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR.

LOTS IN HARLEM.—FOR SALE—DEsirable plots, embracing full fronts, on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and Madison avs., 100th to 126th sts.; also, fine plots on 11th-av., Boulevard.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE for sale, between 5th and Madison avs., below 34th-st.; size 22x80 feet; lot 98 feet; price $32,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

$32,500.—A FINE BROWN-STONE house, four stories, high stoop; 20 x50 and extension; 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in fee.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ORANGE, N. J., Brick Church Station, fine large house, with stable and three acres ground; in perfect order; charming location. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—First-class residences, farms, houses, lots and elegant building sites in great variety for sale; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year.
S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &C., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 24TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 42d-st., near Broadway; furnished, 59th-st., near 4th-av.; immediate possession of 24th and 59th sts. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET TO A private family only—The three-story brick house, No. 122 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in fine order. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., for a term of years, an elegant location for a first-class business. Owner will improve, if desired, by an undoubted tenant.

TO LEASE—The spacious office, corner Broadway and Thames-st., suitable for a large first-class business.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large room on second floor in Ninth National Bank building, suitable for life insurance or trust company.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large offices on second floor of the Park Bank building, with safes. Elevator in the building.

TO LET OR LEASE—Elegant offices in the Kemp Building, corner William and Cedar sts., heated by steam, suitable for bankers, brokers, life insurance or trust companies, or lawyers' offices. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Granite stores, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A very desirable property on Broadway, facing the City Hall Park; size, 25x100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, STORE No. 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-power to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences. They now produce an ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.

On the 9th inst. a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, Chairman,
REUBEN MANLEY,
A. D. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 23, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th December, at the close of business, and will be opened again on the 2d January ensuing.

By order of the Board of Directors.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO
(OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, as follows:

UTICA, CLINTON and BINGHAMTON,
Leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 PER CENT.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY COMPANY,
10 and 30 years, 7 PER CENT.
NEWARK CITY, N. J.,
Improvement, 7 PER CENT.
OSWEGO CITY,
7 PER CENT.
For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at this office MONDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank, and for inspectors of election of the next election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William st.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000
U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED,** and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000,** is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS
NEW-YORK SECURITY
AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE;** the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST,** and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 percent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY,
NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST. ROOM NO. 37,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company and Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10. By order of the Board.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENty Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock, P. M.

STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 PER CENT. INTEREST
AND ALL TAXES.
The Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage Bonds,

Free of all taxes in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS,
Paying Ten per Cent. semi-annually, in New-York City. Price 87½ and accrued interest. Assessed value of property, $7,734,157 00. Actual cash value over $15,000,000 00. (These are genuine County Bonds.) Strictly first-class securities always on hand.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 152 Broadway, New-York.
Cash Capital..............................$300,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

ZOPHAR MILLS,
ADAM P. PENTZ,
JOHN J. SERRELL,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
M. W. COOPER,
E. M. CRAWFORD,
JOHN C. MARTIN,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
WM. L. POMEROY,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,

HENRY A. BURR,
W. BLACKSTONE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS LELAND,
WM. VAN DEVENTER,
C. NORWOOD, JR.,
MARTIN BATES,
GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JOHN H. PEET,
J. SEAVER PAGE,

WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 Wall-st.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 37 Wall-st. on TUESDAY the 2d January, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.

ASHER TAYLOR,
PHILETUS H. HOLT,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD, Commissioners.
JAN. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

ROOMS NOS. 44 AND 46 TRINITY BUILDING,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of VAN WICKLE & STOUT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. VAN WICKLE.
G. LEE STOUT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and under the firm name of VAN WICKLE, STOUT & CO. will continue to carry on the business of mining and shipping coal.

S. VAN WICKLE.
G. LEE STOUT.
A. T. STOUT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of H. D. WADE & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. J. M. Pratt, retiring.

H. D. WADE,
J. M. PRATT,
W. D. WADE.
DEC. 30, 1871.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the firm-name and style of H. D. WADE & CO., who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

H. D. WADE,
W. D. WADE.
NO. 50 ANN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general dry-goods importing and jobbing business, under the firm name of J. M. WENTZ & CO., and have taken the store No. 388 Broadway.

JAMES M. WENTZ,
PHILIP S TAGGERT,
PETER A. GUERTIN,
WILLIAM L. BONES,
JOSEPH H. BUMSTED,
JOSEPH H. WELLER,
EUGENE H. PADDOCK,
JAMES A. HERSEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE H. MASSETT has an interest in our firm from this date.

E. P. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ARNOLD, STURGES & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
EDWARD STURGES,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
ADFUR EDDY,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN,
FRANCIS B. ARNOLD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

The business of the late firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO. will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of

B. G. ARNOLD & CO.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN,
FRANCIS B. ARNOLD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of JOHN MOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of AUGUSTUS LOSEE, and withdrawal of JAMES K. MOTT from said firm.

JOHN MOTT,
JAMES K. MOTT,
JOS. L. KING,
DE WITT S. BENSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

The undersigned copartners will continue the business of importing and jobbing of woolens, under the firm name of JOHN MOTT & CO., at Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

JOHN MOTT,
JOSEPH L. KING,
DE WITT S. BENSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of ANDREW WILSON.

The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners at No. 83 Chambers-st.

A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
SAMUEL COULTER,
ANDREW WILSON.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WALSH, COULTER & FLAGLER, and will continue to transact the general hardware business at Nos. 83 Chambers-st. and 65 Reade-st.

A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
SAMUEL COULTER,
ALBERT FLAGLER,
JAN. 1, 1872. A. R. WALSH, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.
No. 22 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.

HENRY C. BROWN,
WM. B. WADSWORTH,
CHAS. D. WADSWORTH.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.

WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. CHAS. G. KLUG RETIRES THIS day from our firm, and Messrs. CHAS. EDW. WINTTER and FRANK S. SMITHERS have been admitted partners from this date.

CHAS. UNGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. HARKORT NAPIER IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.

ALEX. D. NAPIER & CO.

MR. MICHAEL SNOW RETIRES FROM our firm at this date, by mutual consent.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1871.

The copartnership between the subscribers, under the styles of F. W. DEVOE & CO., in New-York, and ALSTON, DEVOE & CO., in Chicago, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JOHN ALSTON,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
FREDERICK SAUNDERS, JR.,
J. SEAVER PAGE.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1872.

The undersigned, as successors to the business heretofore carried on in Chicago, under the style of ALSTON, DEVOE & CO., will continue the same under the firm name of JOHN ALSTON & CO.

JOHN ALSTON,
EDWARD KEIR,
DAVID G. ALSTON,
HORATIO J. COLVIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

We will continue the business of manufacturing, importing and dealing in Paints, Colors and Varnishes, at No. 117 Fulton-st. and No. 44 Ann-st., under the style of F. W. DEVOE & CO.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
FREDERICK SAUNDERS, JR.,
J. SEAVER PAGE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO. is dissolved this day by limitation and the death of JOHN M. DAVIES, SR., on the 2d day of October, 1871.

THOMAS M. GOPSILL,
JOHN M. DAVIES,
ROBERT K. DAVIES.
JAN. 1, 1872.

The undersigned will continue the business as Importers and Manufacturers of Men's Furnishing Goods, under the firm name of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.

JOHN M. DAVIES,
ROBERT K. DAVIES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm of **BROWN, MERRILL & WRIGHT,** terminates this day. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JOSEPH H. BROWN,
WM. F. MERRILL,
SAML. V. WRIGHT.

NO. 42 LISPENARD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BROWN, WRIGHT & CO., and will continue, at the same place, the business heretofore conducted by BROWN, MORRILL & WRIGHT, where all the affairs of the late firm will be liquidated.

JOSEPH H. BROWN,
SAML. V. WRIGHT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872. WM. L. TAYLOR.

OFFICE OF GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

OUR COPARTNERSHIP HAS THIS day expired by its own limitation.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
WILLIAM A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE,
HENRY B. OPDYKE,
HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT.

The BANKING BUSINESS will be continued under the same firm name by the undersigned.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
C. W. OPDYKE,
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE,
HENRY B. OPDYKE,
GEORGE W. FARLEE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general banking business in the City of New-York, and have taken temporary offices at No. 12 Pine-st.

B. F. ALLEN, (Banker, Des Moines, Iowa.)
WILLIAM A. STEPHENS.
H. BLENNERHASSETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of KIDD, PEIRCE & CO., has this day expired by limitation. The business of the copartnership will be settled by C. H. PEIRCE, who is authorized to sign the firm-name in liquidation.

WILLIAM KIDD,
C. H. PEIRCE.
A. BOODY.

The business heretofore carried on by KIDD, PEIRCE & CO. will be continued by the undersigned, at the same place C. H. PEIRCE.
No. 19 Broad-st. New-York, Jan. 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF E. S. MUNROE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. S. MUNROE,
J. H. JORDAN,
W. L. MONTAGUE.

E. S. MUNROE will continue the business at No. 34 New-st., under the firm name of E. S. MUNROE & CO. Messrs. J. H. JORDAN and W. L. MONTAGUE remain with him, and assist in the management of the business.

NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WORDEN & LEVERICH for the transaction of a general banking business, and for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities.

DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEVERICH,
Member of the New-York Gold Exchange.

THE FIRM OF HENDRICKS & LISSBERGER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HARMON HENDRICKS,
L. LISSBERGER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

The business of the late firm of HENDRICKS & LISSBERGER will be continued by the undersigned at the same store, No. 255 Pearl-st.
DEC. 30, 1871. L. LISSBERGER.

NO. 74 BROADWAY AND NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. K. GRACIE & WESTERVELT.

Stocks, bonds, gold, Government and miscellaneous securities bought and sold exclusively on commission.

JAMES K. GRACIE,
JOHN C. WESTERVELT,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CLARKSON & CO., is this day dissolved.

EUGENE L. CLARKSON,
ROBERT L. CLARKSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Brokerage business at No. 48 Pine-st.

EUGENE L. CLARKSON.

MR. HERBERT WIGHT BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.

GROSS, MARCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. GARDNER WILLARD withdraws from this firm this day.

DE FOREST, WILLARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business under firm name of DE FOREST & MARSTON.

A. H. DE FOREST,
CHAS. E. MARSTON,
No. 71 Broad-st.

NOTICE.

GEORGE A. SCOBEY ceases to have any interest in our firm from this date.

GRAHAM, DORSETT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF HALSTEAD & SHERWOOD heretofore doing business at No. 25 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, is hereby dissolved by limitation. GRIFFEN B. HALSTEAD will sign in liquidation.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

GRIFFEN B. HALSTEAD,
JAMES SHERWOOD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, and will continue the music business as heretofore at No. 820 Broadway, under the old firm name of JULIUS SCHUBERTH & CO.

JULIUS SCHUBERTH,
OTTO WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYD & BENEDICT, for the transaction of a cotton brokerage business, at No. 104 Pearl-st.

JOHN C. BOYD
EDWARD L. BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MY BUSINESS WILL HEREAFTER be conducted under firm name of FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., Mr. JOSIAH B. GREENMAN having an interest therein from this date.

FRANCIS T. WALKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. CHARLES NORTHAM LEE is admitted a partner in our business from this date.

LEE, TWEEDY & CO.

MR. FREDERIC T. SHERMAN IS associated with us as a partner from this date.

STANTON, SHELDON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.—MR. W. B. WADSWORTH'S INterest in our business ceases on and after this date.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.
JAN. 1, 1872.

FONDA, JOHNSTOWN & GLOVERS-ville Railway Company coupons due on 1st of January will be paid at St. Nicholas National Bank.

W. J. HEACOCK, President.

MR. C. F. FISCHER RETIRING from business, his interest in our firm ceases from this date.

FRANCKE & FISCHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. JASON H. BOCKOVER HAS AN interest in our business from this date.

JAN. 1, 1872. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—Preparatory to leaving for Europe for my Spring stock of shawls, I will offer the select goods on hand at attractive prices.

J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN AMERICAN Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver-ware, French and Cuckoo Clocks; best and cheapest at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 223 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 16.	INDIA.	Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Jan. 3, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.	
BATAVIA	Saturday, Jan. 6, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO	Saturday, Feb. 3, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Jan. 12, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. —.—Steamer ——— will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ———, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Key West,) Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING, will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.

JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.

Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND
BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 2d day of January.

Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL
COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.

CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

[Signed] WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. Transfer-books will remain closed from this date until Jan. 2, prox.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK
RAILROAD CO.,
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Co., New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treas.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, from First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation after that date at National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st.

EDWARD RAIGHT, Treasurer.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st prox., at office, No. 10 Wall-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

The directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the profits for the last six months, payable Monday, Jan. 8, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28 until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
No. 136 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ON AND after the 15th day of January next, a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, to the stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will be closed from date to day of payment.

They will also pay on presentation, till further notice, the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872.

Both the above will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in this City, or at the Company's office, at Watertown, N. Y.

MARCELLUS MASSEY,
Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING RAILROAD BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton, First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago, First Mortgage.
Dubuque and South-western Preferred, First Mortgage.
Detroit and Pontiac, First Mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee, First Funding.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago, Second Mortgage.
Atlantic and Gulf, Consolidated Mortgage.
Macon and Brunswick, First Mortgage.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after to-day, for which checks will be ready Jan. 1.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—PAYING FROM 10 TO 23 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS, BROOKLYN, CITIZENS', COMMERCE, COMMERCIAL, EQUITABLE, MERCHANTS', JEFFERSON, HOPE, LENOX, STUYVESANT, PACIFIC, REPUBLIC, FIREMEN'S and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY,
NO. 144 HORATIO-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSUMERS' Ice Company, have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Jan. 10, 1872.

WM. P. EARLE,
Treasurer.

STEPHEN B. COLGATE,
Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
President.

OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON Bonds of Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid IN GOLD, free of tax, at the Company's office, No. 120 Broadway.

Coupons from registered bonds must be presented by the owner, or have owner's order attached.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER,
State Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst. until Jan. 2.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, or at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, until Jan. 5.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed till the 2d proximo.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER
23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD
COMPANY, Office No. 55 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

JOHN ALLEN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF CHICAGO CITY Bonds, "Municipal" and "Water Loan," maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1872, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds, California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid, less Government tax, at the National Park Bank, New-York.

E. H. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

HOLDERS OF JANUARY, 1872, COUPONS, Louisiana State Eight per cent. Bonds, issued to New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, will present them for payment at the Bank of America.

A. D. SELLECK,
No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.—The interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1872, on the Omaha and North-western Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway will be paid at the Banking Office of TURNER BROTHERS, on and after Jan. 1.

THE COUPONS OF THE ATHENS County Bonds, (Ohio,) due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of William Hoge & Co., No. 30 Wall-st., on and after that date.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LANDAUS, COUPES, HAM'S Patent Landaulets, Clarences and Harness, $100 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICE if purchased for presents.

HAM'S NO. 10 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.

S. E. BATES,
No. 1,505 Broadway, near 45th-st.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, bells, extensive assortment; prices unequaled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired, privilege of purchase. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH-BELLS, large assortment coupés, coupé rockaways, and all other styles; family carriages and sleighs, new and second-hand, at lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.

W. L. FISH.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 EAST 24th-st., will rent with board, at a moderate price, a handsome floor, large closets, marble basins, chandeliers, &c.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603—PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor handsomely furnished; third floor back rooms and hall bed-room; with or without private table.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITS OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private table; also two rooms on third floor, with bath connecting. References.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 East 24th-st, will rent, with board, at a moderate price, an entire second floor, fully furnished; large closets, marble basins, chandeliers, &c.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, for gentlemen; private house; no boarders. No. 149 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—WILL BE VACATED JAN. 1, by a family going abroad, a delightful suite of apartments on the first floor of the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av. Private table only.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—TWO SUITES handsomely furnished rooms; gas and attendance; bath-room on each floor; without board or with private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Second floor to let, with private table only.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and two ladies in the vicinity of East 26th-st. Address Box No. 6,838 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCtioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, the 5th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the property of the New-York Printing Company, commencing at No. 85 Centre-st.; from there to No. 85 Duane-st.; thence to the Type Foundry, corner of Franklin and Centre sts.; thence to No. 213 East 12th-st.

The property of the Company consists of a large and general assortment of printing presses, lithographic presses, stones and material, type, &c., steam-engines, boilers and machinery, necessary to a first-class printing establishment.

By order, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1871.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MONTHLY NURSE, OF long experience, and recommended by first-class physicians and her former patrons, a few engagements. Call for one week at No. 781 7th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class coachman and groom by a Protestant single man of experience in the proper treatment of horses, carriages and harness; is a good City driver; City reference given. Call or address J. G., 137 West 38th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man with seven years' experience in business; can give good City reference; salary moderate. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books, will be closed until 5th January, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS CITY OF Portsmouth, (Ohio,) maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON'S FAREWELL.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Prior to departure for the West.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872, at 8 P. M., the last appearance of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as LUCIA.
Signor BRIGNOLI, M. BARRE, Signor REICHARDT, &c.

Max Maretzek......Musical Director and Conductor

Seats now at the Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2—BROOKLYN—MIGNON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
609TH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO!

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS MORNING AT 11. } GRAND NEW YEAR FESTIVAL. Comedy—SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. Farce—RASCAL LOLLYPOP.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. } The Fairy Spectacular Drama, THE FORTY THIEVES. New scenery, costumes, &c.
THIS EVENING AT 8. } The new local sensational drama, OUT OF THE FIRE. The entire Company will appear.

TRENOR ACADEMY OF DANCING.

SOIREES AND MATINEES DANSANTE.
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway and 52d-st.
PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME, and ATTEND AT THEIR CONVENIENCE.
MATINEE FRIDAY, Jan. 5, from 7 to 12 P. M.
SOIREE MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 9 to 2 A. M.
BOTH AT LYRIC HALL.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 22d of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Deposits..........$6,775,000

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 544 and 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF
BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 166 NASSAU-ST., (Sun Building,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

T. McLELLAND, President.

EDGAR F. BROWN,
WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.

GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed the payment of a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum to be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $10,275,129 95.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.

JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made now draw interest (6 per cent.) from Jan. 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,679,259 41. Surplus, $201,523 93.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE FLORENCES!!
SECOND WEEK OF THEIR BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT!!!
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 1,
Attractive New-Year's Entertainment.
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!!
With Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
for the first time in this City, as
Myles Na Coppaleen and Ann Chute!

The intention of the management to produce in rapid succession several of the FLORENCE SPECIALTIES will permit the presentation of each piece for only a few nights.

In preparation, a dramatization of Dickens' NO THOROUGHFARE, in which Mr. Florence will appear as Obenreizer, the Swiss, which is generally considered his greatest character. Due notice will be given of the time of its production.

Seats for any performance may be secured at the box-office from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Erie office, the junction of Broadway, 5th-av., and 23d-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S COMPLIMENTS.
BEGIN THE NEW-YEAR MERRILY
By attending the
MATINEE AND EVENING
Performance of
FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY
ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
All the Fairy Charms and Comic Scenes intensified with Holiday jollity.
Matinée at 2. Evening at 8.
Don't miss Humpty Dumpty's New-Year Festival.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
Now in the
FOURTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—Herald.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE,
The Great Drama of the Times.

TWENTY-SECOND MATINEE OF DIVORCE,
SATURDAY NEXT.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE,
At 1½ o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager

INTERESTING NOVELTIES, POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE NEW-YEAR.
E. D. DAVIS, THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST,
THE CELEBRATED LAURI TROUPE,
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY,
AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY
IN A SUPERB BILL EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'way.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MONDAY, July 1, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
TUESDAY, July 2, LA PERICHOLE.
WEDNESDAY, July 3, BARBE BLUE.
THURSDAY debut of Mlle. DUBOIS in LE NOCES D'JEANETTE and FLEUR DE THE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

Meantime will be continued DAY and NIGHT the FAMOUS EGYPTIAN MAMELUKES, FAIRY SPECTACLES, ORIENTAL PAGEANTS, ARABIAN PANTOMIMES, ATHLETIC and EQUESTRIAN SPORTS, &c., &c.

Performances at 2 and 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved chairs, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual grand fancy dress ball will take place at the Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1872. A limited number of tickets, at $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society. Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st., corner College-place.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GREAT COMBINATION
BALL, JAN. 15. BALL.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1872, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.
150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.
80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, to be 8 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
30,000 pounds of Coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping-paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1872, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avordupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoidupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered, free of all expense, to the Bank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of December, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. HALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH. } Executors.

d11-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

NEW MANAGEMENT.
NEW SCENERY.
NEW CAST.
Debut of
JAMES STEELE MACKAYE,
WITH HIS PUPIL,
AND A SELECT COMPANY,
In the new play of
MONALDI.
Expressly written for
MR. MACKAYE.
OPENING NIGHT JAN. 8, 1872.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—BOOTH.

SECOND WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
In Shakespeare's grand historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
presented, after many months of careful preparation, with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

and a judicious cast of characters.

JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVENING AT 8.
RECORDED SUCCESS OF THE
GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME.
HUGE AUDIENCES AND VOCIFEROUS APPLAUSE.
ALL THE UNIQUE FEATURES
ANNEXED TO A FRESH SENSATION,
UNPARALLELED for ABSORBING INTEREST
AND EXCITATIVE FEATS OF SKILL.
First week in America of the GYMNIC MIRACLE,
HAWLEY!
in his exclusive, original, and startling
PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS UP-IN-THE-AIR
and
TERRIFIC TRIPLE SOMERSAULTS
SIXTY FEET FROM THE GROUND!
THE GREAT HAWLEY ACCOMPLISHES WITH EASE AND PRECISION A SERIES OF SUPER-PERILOUS AEROSTATIC FEATS, NEVER ATTEMPTED BY ANY OTHER ACROBAT.
Mlle. ROLLAND, C. W. FISH, and WM. DUTTON,
The BEST CIRCUS RIDERS in the World, and
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
in a diversified programme of Arenic Marvels.
Second week of the new and
GEORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,
GOODY TWO SHOES
AND THE MAGIC HEN, or
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE!
which is conspicuously attractive with
PICTURESQUE INCIDENTS,
GROTESQUE EVENTS, and
BURLESQUE SCENES.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF SIXTY DISTINGUISED PERFORMERS.

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a series of

FOUR GRAND EVENING CONCERTS
AND A MATINEE
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8;
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9;
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10;
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12;
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13,
When the following eminent soloists will appear:
MISS MARIE KREBS,
The young and brilliant pianiste, her first appearance this season.
MR. BERNARD LISTEMAN, (Violin,)
SIGNOR LUIGI ROCCO, (Harp,)
together with
THEODORE THOMAS' Unrivaled Orchestra.
THURSDAY, Jan. 11—Concert in Brooklyn.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT,
BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Thursday morning, Jan. 4. Programmes of all the concerts can be had at all the principal music-stores and at Steinway Hall.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavit Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. E. K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING AND HOME SCHOOL, distant one hour from the City, for ten boys under fourteen; a few vacancies; no extras or vacation. For references, terms, &c., address Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructor in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

THE WICKENBURG MASSACRE.

First Authentic Account from an Eye-Witness.

Letter from a Wounded Survivor—How Young Loring was Killed—The Attacking Party—A United States Officer's Inhumanity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1871.

The relatives of the lamented FRED. W. LORING, the brilliant and promising young journalist, of whose murder, with five others, in the Indian country, last November, many conflicting reports have been printed, have received a copy of a letter written by one of the two survivors of the party, giving the first connected account of the affair. According to this, the attacking party were certainly Indians, citizens having traced them to their reservation, and the butchery was sudden and frightful; and what is of graver importance at this time, a United States officer having control of the Indians charged with the crime is made guilty of preventing all investigations, and of surprising inhumanity. I have obtained a copy of this letter for prompt publication:

EHRENBURG, Arizona Territory, Dec. 9, 1871.

William G. Peckham, Esq., Trinity Building, New York:

DEAR SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Nov. 16, 1871, I am pleased to be able to give you an account of the death of my friend LORING, who was well-known to me and whose untimely death is deeply regretted by me. We left Fort Whipple, near Prescott, Arizona Territory, on Saturday, Nov. 4, in the best of health and spirits. To be sure, the stage was rather crowded, but being all of such good temper we had a real nice time, LORING being the most lively of us all, anticipating a speedy return to his friends East. Well, he retained his inside seat until we reached Wickenburg, on Sunday morning, Nov. 5, 1871, when, after leaving there, he preferred to have an outside seat, to which I most decidedly objected; but he insisted on being outside for a short time. I had two revolvers and he had none; in fact, no arms whatever. He rejected my offer of a revolver, saying at the same time, "My dear KRUGER, we are now comparatively safe. I have traveled with Lieut. WHEELER for nearly eight months, and have never been an Indian." Well, we rolled on until about 11 A. M., when the fatal attack was made. The first warning I had was the warning cry of the driver, who cried "Apaches! Apaches!" At the same moment the Indians, who lay concealed, fired the first volley, killing poor LORING, the driver, and the other outside passenger, a Mr. ADAMS. They killed also the off lead horse and wounded the other lead horse. The horses, very much frightened, then ran forward about twenty yards, when they came to a sudden stop. At the same time LORING fell off the stage and so the other passenger. At the same moment the Indians fired the second volley from three sides—the both sides and rear—not more than four or five yards from the stage, killing Mr. SHOHOLM, one of the inside passengers, and wounding Miss SHEPHARD, myself and a Mr. SALMON, of Lieut. WHEELER's party. The latter one was mortally wounded and fell out of the stage, and crawled away, but was finally captured by the Indians, scalped and otherwise mutilated. The only one not then wounded was Mr. HAMMET, of Lieut. WHEELER's party. Both he and myself commenced immediately firing. Each one fired six shots. Not having any more ammunition we ceased firing. The Indians then disappeared beyond the bushes.

But what a terrible spectacle it was to see the six dead bodies in plain sight! LORING was lying right under my very eyes, not yet dead, but suffering, apparently, terribly. He was shot through his left temple, his right eye, and his lungs. He suffered for about four minutes, but I am positive that he died before I made my escape. Knowing that it would be useless to attempt to escape until the Indians would come back to plunder the stage, I remained perfectly quiet, having in the meantime ascertained that Miss SHEPHARD was yet alive, but badly wounded. She succeeded in getting a loaded revolver from one of the killed passengers, which she gave to me. I then told her to keep cool and be ready to run as soon as I would give the signal. Well, in about six minutes of terrible suspense I saw the Indians slowly creeping toward the stage. I counted and saw plainly fifteen Indians all dressed in blue soldiers' trowsers. When they came within five yards of the stage I jumped up, yelled and fired at them. The woman, at the same time, yelled also, and we succeeded admirably in driving them off for the time being, and got time to leave the stage. Before I left the stage I cried out as loud as I possibly could if any one was left alive, but only Mr. ADAMS answered; but he was mortally wounded and could not even move his hands or feet; so I had to leave him to his fate. He was afterward found with his throat cut, and otherwise mutilated. The Indians afterward followed me for about five miles, and I had a running fight with them, until I fell in with the "buck-board." I had to carry the wounded woman for over two miles in my left arm. I myself received one shot through the right armpit, coming out on the shoulder, and two shots in my back. The woman also had three shots, one dangerous.

How I could escape with my life, and be able to save the life of Miss SHEPHARD, is more than I can account for. That I left my mark with the Indians, there is no doubt, because two Indians died from gun-shot wounds at Camp Date Creek Reservation; but the commanding officer refused to have the thing investigated, for fear he would find sufficient evidence that they were his pets—that is, Camp Date Creek Indians. At all events, there is no doubt whatever that the outrage was committed by Indians, and that by Camp Date Creek Indians, those so-called friendly Indians whom Uncle Sam feeds.

After the news reached Wickenburg, we were brought to Wickenburg after sixteen hours of terrible suffering and agony. I stopped at the place of attack and closed the eyes of all my poor traveling companions. LORING, poor boy, was not mutilated, but looked calm and peaceful, excepting his fearful wounds through the head. He wore "soldiers' clothing." His hat is in my possession now; if you wish it you can have it. LORING and four of his companions in fate were decently buried the next day, Monday, Nov. 6, 1871, in nice coffins. I saw them buried. The other man who got scalped was buried on the road. Mr. SEXTON, of the Vulture Mill, at Wickenburg, attended to the funeral. Rest assured that our friend LORING had a decent funeral. Peace be with his ashes. I forwarded everything belonging to LORING to Lieut. WHEELER, excepting his hat, which you can have should you desire it. There are four bullet-holes through the same. What LORING lost I don't profess to know. I know I lost everything but my life. The Indians got, to my certain knowledge, about twenty-five thousand dollars—nine thousand dollars belonging to me and Miss SHEPHARD.

There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that the attacking party were Indians. I have known Indians since the last five years, and cannot be mistaken; besides, all indications show that they were Indians. Every citizen here will swear to it, because those citizens tracked the Indians from the place of outrage to Camp Date Creek. But the commanding officer, Capt. O'BEIRNE, Twenty-first Infantry, not only allowed the Indians to go unpunished, but also refused me, Miss SHEPHARD, the two surviving cripples, shelter. Yes, Sir; he ordered us off his reservation, and I wish to heaven you would publish this act of inhumanity in your New-York papers. Please show this letter to Mr. LORING, Boston, Mass., who wrote to me the same time you did.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,

WILLIAM KRUGER.

Chief Clerk to Capt. C. W. FOSTER, A. S. M., United States Army, Ehrenburg, Arizona Territory.

The Hunter's Point Bible War.

On Saturday the trustees of the First Ward School at Hunter's Point, again threatened hostilities. They have positively refused to open the school building unless the reading of the Bible is discontinued, and served a notice to that effect on the Commissioners. They state also that the Commissioners have exceeded their authority, as will be seen by the following document served on the latter:

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 29, 1871.

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: You will please take notice that the Board of School Trustees of the First Ward of this city deem it illegal for the Board of Education to furnish supplies for this school, and that they will hold you responsible for any school funds paid out for such, except in such case as already stated in the charter of the city, section 3, article 6, page 57.

By order of the Board of School Trustees, First Ward. Per JOSEPH FIESEL, Secretary.

The notice was read by the Secretary of the Board, Mr. PALMER, and voted to be returned to the trustees.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CALEB FELLOWS, thirty-five years of age, residing in Ainslie-street, near Graham-avenue, Williamsburg, was killed between New-Haven and Litchfield, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on Saturday afternoon. Deceased had been at work in Litchfield the past week, and was returning to New-Haven to take the New-York express-train. On turning a curve, and seeing an approaching train, he stepped upon the other track, and another train, turning the curve behind him, struck and killed him instantly. Two companions, who had started with him from Litchfield, had his remains put in a coffin and conveyed to his late residence. Deceased was a Past Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, a worthy man, and leaves a wife and one child.

THE FOG.

Singular Weather of the Last Few Days—Complaints of Ferry-Boat Passengers.

New-York is being perplexed with every possible variety of unpleasant weather. The mercury in the thermometer has sunk to the neighborhood of zero, and has mounted to fifty-seven degrees above it. Some days it has snowed, some days it has sleeted, some days a violent wind has driven the snow into the face of pedestrians, some days the mud and slush has been ankle deep. Yesterday, by way of climax to the horrible streets, was added a drizzling mist that never ceased, and a fog of the most unpleasant density. During the morning this lifted somewhat in the City; and permitted worshippers to see their road toward their respective churches, but in the Bay it settled sullenly down on the water, and remained there. The North Shore Staten Island ferry-boat, which started from Fort Richmond as usual, reached New-Brighton with extreme difficulty, and had to halt there, it being considered dangerous to proceed. The folks in New-York, who had assembled at the foot of Dey-street awaiting its arrival, were greatly disturbed at its non-appearance. The ladies thought it had gone down, but the gentlemen blamed the Ferry Company, and declared that it was always imposing on the public. As the hours slipped by and still the ferry-boat did not loom through the fog, their anger increased. A man got upon the woodwork of the ferry-house and addressed the crowd. He stigmatized the action of the Company and proposed an indignation meeting. It was agreed to, a Chairman and Secretary were appointed, and a motion was put that the hour for the arrival of the ferry-boat had come and gone, that several hours for several ferry-boats had disappeared, and yet none had come to hand, that this was a betrayal of the confidence of the public, and that the Company ought to be informed of what the public, as represented by the meeting, thought of them. The ladies were allowed to vote, and the motion was carried unanimously. A committee of three gentlemen was appointed by the Chair to communicate the result to the Company, and the meeting adjourned, some going home in disgust, others proceeding to the Island by the other ferry.

A TIMES reporter, who visited the office of the sinning Company, was very affably received by one of the officials present. He said that the Company was always eager to oblige the public, but that in this case the route was so intricate that in foggy weather it was much too dangerous. The people might grumble, but their interests had not been neglected. In fact, the Company considered that in sacrificing the profits of the day to the safety of their passengers, they were deserving of commendation, rather than censure.

After sundown, in the City, the fog settled down very heavily, and the drivers of cars had to keep a bright lookout ahead to escape from running over crossing pedestrians, or coming into collision with stray vehicles. The slush in the streets was terrible, and at some of the down-town crossings made the stoutest female heart quail. No gum shoes would protect against a noisome ice-cold sea of mud that rose over the ancles. Down by the markets, especially Fulton and Washington, the mud formed broad pools through which the cars passed with a splash that sent perfumed spatters over everybody within a radius of fifty feet. The street-cleaners, of course, folded their hands, and apparently are divinely calling for a vigorous rain to wash away the corruption and do their work for them. In the mean time, small-pox and whooping cough are very prevalent, being greatly assisted by sanitary mismanagement and neglect.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Caucus of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

A Convention of the Kings County Republican General Committee was held on Saturday evening, Alderman WILLIAM RICHARDSON, as member of the State Committee, presiding. The object of the caucus was to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the meeting on the first Tuesday in January for officers of the Committee for 1872. It was decided that no contested seats be considered, and that the action of the caucus should not be binding. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Chairman, with the following result: Silas B. Dutcher, 61; Geo. H. Fisher, 42; R. M. Whiting, Jr., 5; Samuel McLane, 1.

The caucus then nominated A. G. WILLIAMS for First Vice-President, Mr. FISHER receiving thirty votes; WILLIAM J. CROPSEY for Second Vice-President; and M. B. BESTOW for Third Vice-President. Messrs. NORTON and DAGGETT were nominated for Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively; Mr. HENRY E. WHEELER for Corresponding Secretary; Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF for Treasurer; and DANIEL WARD for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Brief Notes.

JOHN GRAY reports to the Police that on the 29th ult. he lost a diamond cluster pin, worth $800, in going from the corner of Oxford-street and Myrtle-avenue to his residence, No. 152 Hampden-street.

MICHAEL J. MEANEY, a lad in the employ of SPAULDING & RICHARDSON, of New-York, was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct, on Saturday evening, on a charge of stealing $25. He had half of the money on his person.

Mrs. ISABELLA MCTAMANY, aged seventy years, was discovered by the Police, on Saturday, lying ill with rheumatism, without fire and food, and the shanty in a disgustingly filthy condition. She is reported to be possessed of means. The Health Officer was notified.

The Courts for the January Term.

The January term of the civil State Courts commences to-morrow, except Parts 1 and 2, Trial Terms of the Superior Court, which do not open till Monday, the 8th instant. The following are the assignments of Judges in the respective Courts for the term:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Chief-Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Part 1—Judge Van Brunt.

Part 2—Judge Brady. Chambers—Judge Barrett. The December term of the Oyer and Terminer will be continued over by Judge Ingraham.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term.—Judges McCunn, Friedman and Sedgwick.

Part 1—Judge Curtis. Part 2—Judge Monell. Chambers—Chief Justice Barbour.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly.

Trial Term—Part 2—Judge Larramore. Chambers—Judge Loew.

MARINE COURT.

General Term—Judges Shea, Spaulding and Gross. Trial Term—Part 1—Judge Spaulding. Part 2—Judge Gross. Part 3—Judge Joachimsen. Chambers—Judge Tracy.

Before the General Term of the Supreme Court the question will come up as to the authority of Judge BARNARD to discharge the Ludlow-street prisoners. Judge BRADY will have the Yorkville Judgeship matter continued before him, while in Chambers will come up the important question of the acceptance of "Boss" TWEED's bondsmen.

Reform Meeting at Long Island City.

On Saturday evening an enthusiastic and crowded reform meeting was held at Sheers' Hall, Long Island City. The tax and also the necessity for some movement which would make it impossible for the City Government to virtually confiscate the property of the citizens were discussed. Gross frauds were charged against some of the city authorities. A committee composed of Messrs. SHERIDAN, DONALLY, SALTER and MILLS were appointed to draft resolutions and prepare a plan for a permanent organization. Committees were appointed to co-operate with organizations in the other wards.

On Thursday of last week the Board of Managers of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society met at Riverhead, and appointed the 18th, 19th and 20th days of September as the time for holding the annual County Fair.

The Internationalists.

The Federal Council of the Internationalists met last evening at No. 68 Grand-street. Two new sections, one from Vineland, N. J., and the other from this City, signified their inclination to join the Society, and were admitted.

Mr. S. H. BANKS read a paper suggesting the abolition of Government contracts. The question was discussed and finally laid over until a subsequent meeting.

The Chicago Internationalists having refused further aid the fund collected for their assistance was, on motion, ordered to be returned to the donors.

The Committee on Organization reported that thirteen new sections had been organized throughout the country since last meeting.

A Mysterious Case.

An unknown man, who was evidently a German, was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, last night, insensible from intoxication, as was supposed. Two physicians who were summoned discovered, however, that he had a fracture of the skull, and that one of his arms was broken. He was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital, and efforts were made to discover how the injuries were received, but without success. The injured man is about thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, has dark hair and goatee, and was dressed in gray clothes.

THE CITY FRAUDS.

How Elections Have Been Carried in the Past.

Interesting Revelations in the Case of a Police Justice—Mayor Hall Must Resign—Judge Brady's Order in Regard to the Common Council.

JUSTICE COULTER.

That Afternoon at Lovejoy's—William H. Moloney.

It is a grand and a blessed thing to be a man of expedients! So deeply impressed is JAMES G. COULTER, fraudulent holder of the Justiceship of the Seventh District, with the value of this ingredient of character that, when Mr. MURRAY beat him in the run for office at the election of November, 1869, he was not at all afraid. True, Mr. MURRAY had been elected; but then Mr. MURRAY might be counted out. Ah! the miseries of having to deal with canvassers who don't appreciate a nod and a wink! GEDNEY and HAMLIN, the canvassers of the Seventh District at the election in question, had either not received or had neglected the advantages of a Tammany collegiate education. They actually added up the votes correctly, and gave 227 to MURRAY while only giving 222 to their friend COULTER. But the mistake was not irreparable, and Mr. COULTER quickly proceeded to put things straight.

On Park-row, well within the inspiration of the City Hall, stood the since-removed Lovejoy's Hotel, kept by Mr. JOHN PORTER HUGGINS. Thither the guileless COULTER, with a bundle of papers peeping from the breast-pocket of his coat, the two canvassers, and some useful friends, repaired, a few days after the election, to recuperate and get away from the cold blasts raging without. So exhausted was Mr. COULTER with the recent political conflict that, in a fit of abstraction, he actually registered himself by a wrong name. Fortunately, Mr. HUGGINS recognized him, and therefore allowed him to pass unchallenged. The worn-out COULTER inquired if a private room was at their service for a few minutes. "Certainly," replied Mr. HUGGINS, "walk into my office." Hardly were these choice spirits comfortably seated and taking to themselves seven other spirits far worse than the first, in the shape of gin cock-tails and whisky punches, when in bustled one Mr. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY. A few hurried words passed between him and COULTER, and Mr. HUGGINS was asked if he could not provide a warmer room. Concealing his surprise with host-like courtesy, he at once said he would have more steam turned on. "Can't we have a room with an open fire?" inquired Mr. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY.

"If you like," replied Mr. HUGGINS; but the fire will have to be built, and the room will not be as warm as this for hours." But Mr. COULTER was bent on his purpose, and the fire was lighted and the room occupied long before it was properly heated.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY hurriedly left his friends to imbibe by themselves; but after a sharp run to the City Hall, returned. His errand had evidently not resulted satisfactorily, for more punches were ordered, and he retraced his steps to the City Hall. Once more he returned, with beaming eye and triumphant smile playing round his mouth, and with a roll of papers, which bore a most suspicious resemblance to election return blanks, in his hand. The plot was evidently thickening; and, as the whole party, after an hour and a half of secret session, entered the office, paid the bill, and departed with a jubilant air, (Mr. HUGGINS saying, "Good day, Mr. COULTER,") it is fair to presume that it was successfully consummated. What went on in that private room Mr. RICHARD HAMLIN, one of the conspirators, coolly told before Judge BRADY in the suit of MURRAY against COULTER, and is shown in the extract from his evidence, republished below from the TIMES of yesterday. But would it not be well for Mr. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to publish a card to the effect that he is not the WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, alias "Billy" Moloney, who brought to JAMES G. COULTER, at Lovejoy's Hotel, the election return blanks, to fill in as his fancy dictated, and then assisted him in destroying the official record of the voice of the people expressed through the ballot-box? It is to be hoped that Mr. MOLONEY will take this hint, otherwise the public will be apt to accept the statement, widely circulated, that, unlike the twin Dromios, the two MOLONEYS have an individuality.

RICHARD HAMLIN'S EVIDENCE.

"At the charter election of 1869 I was one of the canvassers of the First District of the Twenty-second Ward; Mr. GEDNEY was my associate; COULTER received 222 votes, and MURRAY 227; the returns were made and sealed, and I had them in my possession; I saw Mr. COULTER the morning after the election; he told me MURRAY was elected; he asked me to call for GEDNEY, and for both of us to meet him at the vestibule of the City Hall; I went to get GEDNEY, and then went down there, and then we went over to Lovejoy's Hotel; there were COULTER, GEDNEY, VAN BRUNT, MCCABE, BEISER, and myself; COULTER suggested our going there; we went first into the little room back of the office, and remained from three to five minutes while a room was being prepared upstairs, and when it was ready we went up; I had left one of the three returns at COULTER's house that morning; I had the other two.

Q.—What was done after you got upstairs? A.—COULTER tore open the returns I had left for him, and we there made out two sets of returns; VAN BRUNT and MCCABE participated merely as spectators, and gave suggestions what to do; the returns we made differed from the former returns. Q.—What was done with the old returns? A.—They were burned up in the grate fire at Lovejoy's Hotel at that time. Q.—Who burned them? A.—They were taken off the table and thrown into the fire; I disremember now by whom; I saw them burn, though. Q.—Now as to what offices were the returns different? A.—For the offices of Police Justice and Civil Justice. Q.—Who directed what changes were to be made? A.—COULTER gave some directions and VAN BRUNT some. Q.—What directions were given? A.—When we first went over there the intention was to alter the original returns, but after the consultation among themselves they agreed that it was best to make out new returns altogether and not alter any. Q.—What were the changes made in the returns? A.—For Police Justice there were twenty-five votes added to Mr. COULTER, and nine each taken off from MASTERTON and BUCKHORN, and I think the rest added were from the scattering. Q.—What alterations were made in the other returns? A.—They were for Civil Justice; I don't remember what they were. Q.—Were any persons present at any time besides those mentioned? A.—Yes, Sir; two—MOLONEY and another gentleman; they didn't come together; the gentleman whose name I don't know came first; he said he came from the Police Headquarters; he had no uniform on; the whole eight didn't remain all the time; COULTER went away part of the time; Mr. GEDNEY didn't remain all the while, but Mr. BEISER did; GEDNEY and I signed the returns after they were completed; Mr. MOLONEY fetched the new blanks. Q.—Did I understand you that COULTER tore open the returns? A.—Yes, Sir, and put them down on a small table in the room; he didn't say anything particularly; I took hold of them, and they told me what to do; Mr. COULTER did not tell me what business he had with us until we got over there, though we understood it pretty well; after we got there he told us he lacked so many votes of an election; I can't remember any more of the conversation; they asked for the returns of the First District; he picked up eight or ten of the bundle on the bed, picked out the Fifth District and put them on the bed; I took them up, and FRANK MCCABE directed how many votes were to be put in; I don't remember his exact words."

The Committee of Seventy After Hall.

The following document has been forwarded to all State Senators and Assemblymen who have received the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy. The resolutions embodied in it have already appeared in the columns of the TIMES, but they will bear republication:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS FOR THE FINANCIAL REFORM OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ROOMS, NO. 52 UNION SQUARE, (FOURTH-AVENUE,)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

To the Hon. ——

At a stated meeting of the above Committee, (the Committee of Seventy,) held on the evening of Nov. 28, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of securing to the people of this City the substantial fruits of their victory over corruption in the recent election, this Committee propose to use every lawful effort to secure, at the earliest possible moment, the removal of the present Mayor from the office which he holds. Recalling the fact that it was he who aided in devising, in the interests of corruption, the present iniquitous charter, and the plot for robbing the Treasury of the City by the audit of false and fraudulent vouchers; that it was he who filled the various responsible offices and departments with the men who have now been condemned by the verdict of the people; that it was he who, having the sole power of appointing the inspectors of election and poll clerks, filled those offices generally with Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans, meaning to rob the honest citizens of their suffrages; and who, when an honest man was duly appointed Deputy Controller, used his whole power and influence to prevent him entering upon the duties of that office; and that he has endeavored, at every step, to thwart and defeat the efforts of the people to discover and punish those who have been engaged under his auspices in plundering the City Treasury—we demand his immediate resignation.

Resolved, That if the Mayor continue to defy the expressed will of the people, and shall persist in retaining his official position, the Committee on Legislation be instructed to prepare and present to the Legislature, immediately on its meeting, an act which shall be sufficient and effectual to remove him at once without waiting for the completion of the new charter, or other remedial measures.

On the evening of Dec. 19, 1871, at a stated meeting of the same Executive Committee, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee has not changed its views, heretofore expressed, concerning the necessity of the immediate resignation or speedy removal of A. OAKEY HALL and WILLIAM M. TWEED from the offices which they have disgraced and still hold; that this Committee has not, either directly or indirectly, entered into or sanctioned any compromise, arrangement or understanding whatever, whereby either of these men shall be retained or tolerated in office for any length of time, however short.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolution and of the resolutions passed on the 28th day of November, 1871, duly authenticated by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee, be transmitted to the Senators and Members of Assembly recently elected from this City to promote the cause of financial and municipal reform, and that they are hereby requested to give effect to said resolutions by appropriate legislation.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.

BARCLAY GALLAGHER, Assistant Secretary.

Connolly's Bail.

Ex-Controller CONNOLLY's friends hope that he will to-morrow shake the dust of Ludlow-street Jail from his feet. The signatures to his bail bond are JOEL A. FITHIAN, $100,000; GEORGE HOFFMAN, $100,000; JAMES CONNOLLY, $100,000; and CHARLES M. CONNOLLY and three other nephews of the Ex-Controller, $50,000 each. It is asserted that when Mr. CONNOLLY's case is brought before the Court of General Sessions, his counsel will dispute the validity of the indictment found by Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury against his client.

Mayor Hall and the Common Council.

As fully set forth in the TIMES yesterday, Messrs. CLINTON and LAWRENCE, as counsel for the incoming Reform Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, applied to Judge BRADY, Saturday, for writs of prohibition forbidding A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, from appointing any members of the old Boards, or any other person or persons to the office of Alderman and Assistant Alderman, on the ground of any supposed vacancy existing; also forbidding him to recognize, communicate with, or hold any official intercourse as Mayor with any except the incoming Reform Boards that have just been elected. Messrs. CLINTON and LAWRENCE maintain that the law continuing the members of the old Boards in office is unconstitutional. Judge BRADY granted the writs applied for, and made them returnable at the Special Term of the Supreme Court on the second Monday of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock. The Mayor will then have to show cause why these writs should not be made absolute.

Coman & Co. at Sea.

Judge BRADY's order restraining Mayor HALL from recognizing the old Board of Aldermen as the legitimate City fathers for the year 1872, fell like a bombshell in their already somewhat demoralized camp, and they at once made indirect application for relief to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. But Judge CARDOZO was wise in his generation. In reply to a question as to his having been sounded on the matter, he said: "Last night Mr. Hardy, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, presented the order to me, and inquired if it was regular for Judge BRADY to grant it while I was sitting in Chambers? He also asked if I would be willing to vacate it, or to interfere otherwise? I, of course, refused any *ex parte* interference with Judge BRADY's order, and did nothing whatever in respect to it." The "old Board" will consequently have to take a back seat, and be as cheerful as they can under the circumstances.

The Defunct Leader.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although you have made war upon the parties in whose praise I wish to say a word, I presume you are sufficiently generous to allow a statement of facts to be made, viz.: That upon the decease of the New-York *Leader* Dec. 30, 1871, they made a compensation to each man employed of $20 on account of short notice and consequent inconvenience—a matter of pure generosity, which I think it would do honor to you to publish.

G. V.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

Serious Disaster by Fire—Partial Burning of the German Hospital.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the elevator of the German Hospital, at Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. The elevator is situated at the eastern end of the building, and when first seen the fire had reached the second floor. The fact of the fire was kept as secret as possible in order not to alarm the patients, and the force of the hospital working under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. AUGUST GEISLER and the house physician, Dr. GERRIT, endeavored to extinguish the flames with the hydrant hose attached to the premises. In this effort Mr. GEISLER had both hands badly burned, and Dr. GERRIT's right hand and the back of his head were severely injured. As the fire constantly gained headway a public alarm was given. As soon as this was done, the patients, fifty-four in number, were all removed to parts of the building remote from the fire, but none were taken out, as the firemen gained complete control of the flames as soon as they got to work. Very soon they had them entirely extinguished, but they had gained such headway, however, before the alarm was sounded that the elevator was completely gutted, and a large hole had been burned in the roof. The damage, which is principally by water, will be about $10,000 to the building and $3,000 to furniture, but the loss is covered by policies in the Imperial, Germania and other companies. The building is three stories above the basement, with a mansard roof. Both in its exterior appearance and its interior arrangements it is one of the most notable public edifices in the City. The damage will be speedily repaired, and the building made as good as before the disaster.

As soon as the fact of the fire was known, and long before it was extinguished, offers of assistance came from other charities. MEYER STERN, President of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, offered the use of his house for the patients of the hospital, and about 11 o'clock Mr. E. B. HART and Mr. SAMUEL L. LEWIS called as a committee of the directors of Mount Sinai Hospital to offer the use of that institution. These offers were declined, however, as the building was found, after the fire was out, to be entirely habitable, and the patients were not removed from the house.

The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained, but it is being investigated by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, who will make a special report. The loss is much more serious than it would otherwise have been, as the fire was in the part of the building devoted to the storage of drugs and the offices of the physician.

Base-Ball—Mutual Nine for 1872.

At a meeting of the directors of the Mutual Base-ball Club, held on Saturday evening, the following nine were appointed to represent the Club in 1872: Mills, catcher; Cummings, pitcher; Start, first base; Hatfield, second base; Pearce, short-stop; Boyd, third base; Bechtel, left field; Eggler, centre field; McMullen, right field and change pitcher. A celebrated catcher has been proposed as substitute.

The Louisiana Planters Paying Their Hands.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 27.

This city has been drained nearly dry for several days past by the tremendous demand for money to pay off the hands on the plantations. Several millions have gone into the country for this purpose. Planters find it absolutely necessary to square up for the holidays before making their new contracts. This requires, on the great majority of the plantations, a payment of half the wages of labor for the whole year. As many of the planters have not sold or shipped their crops, the banks and merchants have had to launch out pretty liberally. Hence the money pressure. In a little while, however, the money sent to the country will begin to come back, and then our financial condition will be easier. One of the hardest necessities of our planters in the South-west, this season, grows out of the failure or shortness of the corn crop. This will add sensibly to their cash demands. In view of the generally unfavorable results of this season, our sugar planters are saving seed, laying out for a large crop next year.

The Disputed Judgeship in the Fourth Judicial District.

The Fourth District Judgeship case is likely to be amicably adjusted. The Albany *Journal* learns that Judge POTTER, elected by the people, and Judge JACKSON, appointed by the Governor, have made up a case to present to the Supreme Court at its first term in January. All the points, with one exception, and that not vital, have been amicably agreed upon, and that exception will probably be adjusted before the case is submitted. It is expected that the case will pass through the Court of Appeals before the close of the ensuing month.

AN OLD TICHBORNE CASE.

The Story of Martin Guerre Over Three Hundred Years Ago.

From the London Times.

We need not be told that "there is nothing new under the sun"—not even the Tichborne case. Many of those who day after day wade through six or more columns of the morning papers for a report of the passes-at-arms between "Mr. HAWKINS" and "Brother BALLANTINE," hardly suspect that particulars of still more vital interest than any that have as yet arisen from the present trial were discussed before a French Court of law more than three centuries ago. All of us are aware that in cases of natural resemblance, especially with twins, the discernment of the most familiar acquaintance is often at fault; but strange freaks of the same description have also been played by mere fortuitous likeness. Ancient writers amuse us with their tales of the "ridiculous" likeness between STRABO, the great POMPEY's father, and his cook, and of the other still more striking resemblance of SURA, a Roman Proconsul in Sicily, to a fisherman native of that island—a resemblance not only of feature, size and figure, but also of voice, smile and gesture, with the additional coincidence of the habit of stammering. It is known that the Proconsul, who could not account for the phenomenon, maliciously asked his *fac-simile* "whether his mother had ever been at Rome," whereupon the fisherman ingenuously answered, "Not my mother, but my father."

In the case we now propose to condense, however, the identity was in a great measure a matter of imagination. People who had sworn to an undeniable likeness in perfectly good faith, and upon the strongest and most irresistible conviction, were ultimately compelled to acknowledge their error, and to give, as it were, evidence against themselves. The main facts of the case are the following: In the year 1539 MARTIN GUERRE, a native of Biscay, belonging to the class of well-to-do peasant proprietors, married a girl, by name BERTRANDE DE ROLS, an inhabitant of Artigues, in the Diocese of Rieux, in Languedoc, where MARTIN's family had settled. Both the bride and bridegroom were at the time little more than children, about eleven years old, and nine years passed before they had any children. At last a son was born, whom they called SANXI, and about whose birth there were some circumstances which might be presumed to have remained a secret between the parents. It happened that MARTIN GUERRE robbed his father of some corn, and dreading the consequences of a detection of his offense left the country, and was absent for eight years, during which there was neither trace nor intelligence of him. In the interval his father died, leaving four daughters under the guardianship of his brother, PIERRE GUERRE, who managed the family estate in the name of the absent MARTIN. At the end of eight years the lost MARTIN GUERRE, or one whom every one at once recognized as such, reappeared in Artigues, and was welcomed by his wife BERTRANDE, by his sisters, by his uncle, and by all his friends and acquaintances, living with them for three years without raising a shadow of suspicion. His wife, who had been warmly attached to her husband before his disappearance, was overjoyed at his supposed return, clung to the new-comer with redoubled affection, and bore him two children, one of whom died in tender age. Presently, however, a soldier happened to go through the village of Artigues, who, at a private interview, communicated to BERTRANDE the startling intelligence that her real husband, MARTIN GUERRE, was living in Flanders; that he had been a soldier like himself, and had lost a leg, carried off by a cannon-ball at the Battle of St. Laurent. BERTRANDE, evidently disturbed, but not convinced, went to a notary, bade him draw up a record of the soldier's revelation, but took no further notice of them, and continued to live in the most intimate terms with the man who had been represented to her as an impostor. At the end of three years disputes arose between the alleged MARTIN GUERRE and his Uncle PIERRE with respect to the restitution of part of the property. PIERRE proceeded to acts of personal violence against the man he believed to be his nephew, and in one instance, in which he attacked him with a bar of iron, the nephew was only rescued from the uncle's fury by the interference of the loving BERTRANDE. Shortly afterwards this same nephew was arrested in consequence of a quarrel he had with one of the villagers, and while he was in durance at Toulouse his Uncle PIERRE and four of the sons-in-law of this latter endeavored to prevail on BERTRANDE to denounce MARTIN as an impostor. But she withstood all their arguments, and to every doubt urged against the man now personating her husband, she instantly replied that he must "either be MARTIN GUERRE or the devil in his skin." Her imprisoned husband was presently released on bail, and on his return to his village he was again received by her with every mark of conjugal attachment. But on the following day, early in the morning, his uncle PIERRE, with his four sons-in-law, broke into MARTIN's house with arms in their hands, and, professing to act by power of attorney in the wife's name, arrested MARTIN, charging him with fraud and deception. The power of attorney, however, as it was proved, was only signed by BERTRANDE in the evening of that same day.

The prosecution began before the Judge at Rieux, and witnesses came forward on either side. It was alleged on the part of the uncle that the prisoner was not MARTIN GUERRE, but one ARNAULD DE TILH, alias Pansette, of Sagias, a man of bad character, known to many in the district from early youth. On behalf of the prisoner it was urged that he had been, after an absence of eight years, recognized without hesitation by his uncle, by his four sisters, and by his wife, as well as by all the community, without any doubt ever arising as to his identity, for a whole period of three years. No change was noticed in the man except the growth of a long beard which had taken the place of the youthful down which fringed his chin at the time of his disappearance. It was urged that the intimacy of married life precluded the possibility of deception on the part of BERTRANDE, and much stress was laid on her blameless conduct, on her upright character, on the strong affection she had always shown for her husband, present or absent, and on her visible repugnance to join her husband's uncle in his prosecution. Allusion was made to those conjugal secrets respecting the birth of their first child, SANXI, which were not of a nature to find their way out of the nuptial chamber. The prisoner pointed to the fact that from the very moment of his reappearance he found himself perfectly at home on all subjects connected with his former life, greeted friends and acquaintances on their first meeting, each of them with the degree of cordiality justified by their former intimacy, reminding them of circumstances which had escaped their memory, and dwelling on particulars either of so private or of so trivial a nature that prearrangement or collusion seemed altogether out of the question. He described with the greatest accuracy his father and mother, his marriage, the priest who had celebrated it, the witnesses, the guests, the persons who, according to custom, had accompanied him within the threshold of the bridal chamber, and up to the nuptial bed, where the bride awaited him; and especially those circumstances of an extremely delicate nature connected with the birth of his child SANXI. He gave a most precise account of his eight years' wanderings, of his serving first in the French, then in the Spanish army, and his narrative was ascertained to be thoroughly correct in every particular. BERTRANDE, also being examined, not only confirmed all the prisoner's assertions, but alluded to their long-entertained belief that their having no children for nine years had been by them attributed to witchcraft, and to the prayers, fasting and masses to which they had recourse for a counter-charm—all circumstances on which, on a second examination, her statements were found to tally in every respect with those of the prisoner.

Witnesses then came in to the number of 150. Between thirty and forty of them expressed no doubt about the identity between the prisoner and the long-absent MARTIN GUERRE; fifty declared that the prisoner was no other than ARNAULD DE TILH, and sixty professed themselves to be so perplexed by the resemblance between MARTIN and ARNAULD, both of whom they had familiarly and intimately known, that they found it impossible to come to a conclusion. The son, SANXI, was then produced, and no resemblance whatever was traced from him to his supposed father, the prisoner; but, on the other hand, the prisoner was said to have the family look, and to be as like the four sisters of MARTIN GUERRE "as one egg is like another egg."

Upon summing up this conflicting evidence the Judge of Rieux gave sentence against the prisoner, and condemned him as an imposter, adulterer, usurper, &c., to be beheaded and quartered. But the case was brought for appeal before the Parliament of Toulouse, and subjected to a new inquiry. The prisoner was confronted with BERTRANDE, and professed that he would abide by her decision. He would care for no other witness but her, and place his life at her discretion. "Would she swear that he was not MARTIN GUERRE?" BERTRANDE's answer was that "she could neither swear nor believe it." New batches of witnesses were then summoned. Out of thirty, ten swore that the prisoner was MARTIN GUERRE, seven that he was ARNAULD DE TILH, the remainder were doubtful. And yet all these had been well acquainted with both; they had all been boon companions together, and knew every particular connected with both of them from infancy. An uncle of ARNAULD and some of his friends avowed that they had recognized the prisoner as ARNAULD from the very outset, but that they had hesitated about exposing him, either from reluctance to bring him to the scaffold, or from consideration of what their connivance might bring to themselves. In other words, they convicted themselves of false testimony.

The most singular point of the case was that, upon summing up the opinion of all the witnesses, there seemed to be no actual personal resemblance between MARTIN GUERRE and ARNAULD DE TILH. MARTIN was described as somewhat tall and dark, with a thin body and limbs, a sunken head between vaulted shoulders, a forked chin, pointed upward, a hanging nether lip, a large turned-up nose, with an ulcer on his face and a scar on his eyebrow, while ARNAULD was not tall, but thick-set, with a protuberant body, a good stout leg, no stoop in the shoulders, with features in no way answering MARTIN's description, and, although he had scars about his face, no two witnesses could agree as to the peculiar spots on which they were. A shoe-maker who had fitted MARTIN with shoes for years, averred that his shoes were longer and larger by one-fourth than any shoes which would suit the prisoner's feet. Other witnesses testified that MARTIN had been skilled in fencing and wrestling, while the prisoner was totally unacquainted with those accomplishments; that MARTIN was a native of Biscay, while the prisoner was evidently unfamiliar with the Basque language, and broke down in his attempt to speak a few words of it. Finally, it was established that ARNAULD DE TILH was a notorious scamp, an infidel and a blasphemer, guilty of deeds of fraud and violence, a man of low cunning and consummate impudence; in fact, just such a man as might be deemed capable of conceiving a bold scheme of deception, and going through with it with the most brazen assurance. There, indeed, appeared one witness, by name JEAN ESPAGNOL, an innkeeper, who asserted that ARNAULD DE TILH had been his guest, that he had told him how in his travels he had fallen in with his old comrade, MARTIN GUERRE, how they had lived and roved together for a long time, laying aside all reserve and obtaining the fullest knowledge of each other's secrets, intoxication even frequently letting out what ought to have been most sacred; and that the said MARTIN having been taken ill, and being about to die, had given him, ARNAULD DE TILH, whatever he had about his person. All these particulars, JEAN ESPAGNOL said, had been revealed to him by ARNAULD, but in the strictest secrecy, and upon his pledging himself to reveal them to no man. All this evidence, however, had no sufficient weight with the Parliament of Toulouse, who set against it the spontaneous and undisputed recognition of the prisoner as MARTIN GUERRE for three years by all who had interest in ascertaining the truth, and even by some who might have had interest in disproving it, as was the case with the uncle, PIERRE GUERRE, who was at the head of the prosecution, but who had yet so long lived on friendly terms with the prisoner, never dreaming of disputing his identity with his nephew till he came to a contest with him, attempted his life, and, being baffled in his assault, swore he would have his revenge at any cost. With respect to the conflict of evidence as to personal identity, the Court had to consider that MARTIN GUERRE had left the country in his twentieth year, when growth, even in height, was by no means impossible, while thinness and weakness of appearance, and even a stoop in the shoulders, might have been modified by a more active life, a change of climate and of the habits of life. As to features and the expression of the countenance, little reliance could be put on the powers of observation and recollection of mere ignorant boors. On most of these points the resemblance between MARTIN and the prisoner was grounded on the assertion of the majority of the witnesses; all of whom, besides, concurred in establishing the wonderful likeness of the prisoner to the four sisters of MARTIN, at the same time that they could trace no connection between the prisoner and MARTIN's son, SANXI—all which circumstances led to the conclusion that the family type, which could not be recognized in a mere child's undeveloped features, was evident when referred to the settled countenance of grown-up persons. The facts, also, that MARTIN GUERRE was remembered as having double eye-teeth in the upper jaw, a scar on the forehead, the nail of the forefinger of his left hand sunk in the flesh, three warts on the right hand and one on the little finger, and that the prisoner exhibited all these marks on his face and hands, carried not a little weight in his favor. The objection that the alleged MARTIN GUERRE, a born Basque, was almost totally unacquainted with the Basque language, was overruled by the circumstance that the real MARTIN had left Biscay when only two years old, and settled in Languedoc. There was no evidence to his having retained the knowledge of his native tongue, or being able to speak it at the time of his disappearance. Finally, the very character that all witnesses gave to ARNAULD DE TILH tended to disprove the identity between him and the prisoner, as the prisoner's conduct during the three years of his residence at Artigues had been exemplary.

Everything combined thus to incline the Judges of the Toulouse Parliament to give their sentence in favor of the prisoner, when a man calling himself MARTIN GUERRE, and with a wooden leg, answering the description given by the soldier to BERTRANDE, appeared in court. He was immediately arrested and confined to a cell, depriving him of all communication with the outer world, and, being secretly examined, he entered into all the particulars respecting his family, his village, and his acquaintance with considerable accuracy, but yet not with the minuteness, with the promptness and certainty which had been displayed by the first prisoner throughout the transaction. The two MARTINS were then confronted, and both stood the test of cross-examination with firmness; but it was observed that the new-comer, although consistent and positive, was in frequent instances, and especially in matters of domestic and conjugal concerns, less glib and explicit than his adversary. They were plied separately with questions on topics which had hitherto never been alluded to in the trial, but the answers were equally ready and fully satisfactory on either side. Witnesses were then called—first, the brothers of ARNAULD DE TILH, who all absconded, and were vainly subpœned, as they did not wish to run any risk of criminating so near a relative in what had now become a matter of life and death; next, the sisters of MARTIN GUERRE, who, as they entered one by one and cast a glance on the newcomer, threw their arms around his neck, bursting into tears, calling him their real brother, and asking his pardon a thousand times for having allowed themselves to be the dupes of a gross deception, which had equally imposed upon all their neighbors. BERTRANDE came next, and in her case also the first sight of the man with the wooden leg seemed to cause the scales at once to fall from her eyes. She sank on her knees before the husband she had so grievously and yet so unwittingly wronged, and she urged in her exculpation the astonishing resemblance between him and the villain who had deceived her, and the readiness with which his own sisters and all the village of Artigues had fallen into her own delusion. The same revulsion of feeling manifested itself in all the witnesses who were brought in in succession, especially in those who had been foremost in acknowledging the first pretender and to give evidence in his favor. The passionate accent and the flowing tears of the loving wife carried conviction to the hearts of the judges. The man with the wooden leg was reinstated in all his rights as MARTIN GUERRE, and the impostor, ARNAULD DE TILH, was condemned to be hanged and burnt. Before he was led out for execution he avowed that he had served as a soldier with MARTIN GUERRE; that he had lived with him on such terms of friendship as enabled him to gain possession of all his secrets, and that upon his return from the wars, having accidentally fallen in with some persons who had mistaken him for his friend, he had conceived the scheme of taking that friend's name and place—a scheme which had at first succeeded to the full extent of his expectation.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There were no cases left undisposed of on the calendar of the Tombs Police Court at the close of the year.

LOUIS BROWN was committed for stealing $123 from CHARLES KOMPHF, of No. 50 East Twenty-ninth-street.

An unknown man fell overboard from Pier No. 46 East River and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

JOHN O'CONNOR was committed at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for stealing a small sum of money from HENRY C. WEBB, of No. 139 Broadway.

JOHN HOGAN was locked up at the Tombs, yesterday, because he had been found concealed under a bed in the room of JOHN DEGGENHARDT, No. 38 Elizabeth-street.

The German Typographia celebrated on Saturday night its third anniversary at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, by a series of social festivities, followed by a ball.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Matthew T. Brennan Social Club was held at the rooms of Mr. CURLEY, No. 225 Bowery, yesterday afternoon, for the adoption of a constitution and by-laws.

A meeting of the Veteran Association of the Corcoran Irish League was held, yesterday afternoon, at No. 193 Bowery, to perfect arrangements for a ball to take place at Lyric Hall, on the 29th January.

The second annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association will be held at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, in connection with the exhibition of the New-York Poultry Society.

The body of a newly-born male infant was found, yesterday, in the stone-yard at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and First-avenue. It was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house and the Coroner was notified.

STANHOPE ADAMS, a physician at No. 5 Madison-street, was assaulted, Saturday night, in Frankfort-street, and had his under lip badly cut by an unknown man. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

Today the President of the Catholic temperance State organizations, including several clergymen of the Eastern States, will issue a joint address calling for a national convention at Baltimore on Feb. 22, to found a national organization.

JAMES MCNULTY, bar-tender, aged twenty-two, and residing at No. 336 Eighth-avenue, was arrested by Officer HART, of the Sixteenth Precinct, last evening, on complaint of JAMES O'CONNER, who said that the prisoner stole a watch from him worth $150.

The German Republican organization of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Twenty-second Ward, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, CHARLES A. FLAMMER; Vice-Presidents, JOHN WACHTER and JACOB FAULHABER; Treasurer, JACOB GOETZ.

ADAM WILLIAMS, forty years of age, attempted to commit suicide, last night, at his residence, No. 42 John-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was removed to Park Hospital, where it was found that his wound was fatal. The cause of the act has not been ascertained.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Sabbath-school Missionary Society connected with the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, took place last evening. The Treasurer reported that $1,824 47 had been contributed by the children. Addresses were made by Prof. THOMPSON, Revs. J. A. LUDLOW, W. W. NEWELL, D. D., and others.

LONG ISLAND.

In the villages of Flushing, College Point, Whitestone and Greenport, the annual Trustees' meetings take place today, when the President and Secretary for the ensuing year will be elected.

NEW-JERSEY.

In Fort Lee, the Fair in aid of the Church of the Madonna will be continued today and to-night.

A shooting-match will take place at Taylor's Idle Hour this afternoon, and a ball will be given in the evening.

At Hackensack foot-races for a $60 silver trumpet and a purse of $50, and a sack-race for $25, have been arranged to come off at the Park Hotel today.

MARY SMITH and SARAH WILLIAMS were admitted to bail in the First District Police Court, Jersey City, yesterday morning, to answer a charge of shop-lifting. They had been arrested by Officer SPEAR for robbing the store No. 46 Newark-avenue, of some lace and needle-work.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 27,900 boxes and 1,400 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 16,300 boxes and 325 hhds., of which 9,800 boxes and all the hhds. were to the United States. The old stock of Sugar is decreasing, and new is not coming in fast; holders firm; business small, and prices unchanged. SUGAR and MOLASSES have been quiet and nominal since the holidays at last week's prices. Receipts of the new crop of Sugar at Havana and Matanzas were 6,000 boxes and 1,400 hhds. There is less animation in contracts, owing to planters' pretensions. BACON, $13. BUTTER, dull. FLOUR, $15 25@$15 75. HAMS—Business small and prices unchanged. LARD, in kegs, $17; in tins, $18 25@$18 50. The quotations of Lard were established by a Committee of the importers. POTATOES active, at $5 25@$5 50. TALLOW, $13 75. WAX, Yellow, $57@$60. ONIONS dull at $3 75@$4 25. Coal OIL, in tins, 4 reals. LUMBER—White Pine, $36@$37; Pitch Pine, $34@$36 ℘ M. Empty HOGSHEADS, $3. HOOPS—Long Shaved, $55 ℘ M. FREIGHTS—Vessels in demand for the United States; ℘ box, Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1@$1 12½; ℘ hhd. of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $4@$5 50. EXCHANGE firm; on United States, 60 days currency, 1½ premium; Short Sight, 3¼@3¾ premium; on London, 21½ premium; on Paris, 5½@5¾ premium.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; for sale cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Ismailia	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Oceanic	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool
India	Jan. 6	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

City of Mexico	Jan. 3	New-York	Vera Cruz
Morro Castle	Jan. 4	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.......7:24 | Sun sets......4:44 | Moon rises.10 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:18 | Gov. Island.12:07 | Hell Gate..1:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 31.

Arrived.

Ship Amelia, Berry, Glasgow Nov. 3, with mdse. to J. Atkins. Dec. 9, lat. 40 15, lon. 54 50, fell in with the bark Danish Princess, (Br.,) Sopwith, from Liverpool, for New-York, with the loss of bowsprit, main-mast sprung, and in a sinking condition, having four feet of water in the hold; took from her the Captain and crew, fourteen in number, and brought them to this port.

Bark Robert Morrison, Seavey, New-Bedford 5 ds., in ballast to S. C. Loud & Co. Will load for Genoa and Malta.

Schr. Bay State, Hart, Millstone Point, with stone for Brooklyn bridge.

Schr. Spartel, Smith, Dennysville.

Schr. Sunbeam, Whitman, Calais, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., very dense fog.

Miscellaneous.

Owing to the dense fog prevailing, there has been but a single arrival from sea today.

Capt. Sopwith, of the bark Danish Princess, makes the following report: Left Liverpool Oct. 6, for New-York, with a cargo of salt, and had a continuation of westerly gales from the Channel: on the 29th November, in lat. 39 20, lon. 59 09, had a hurricane from N. W., during which carried away main-mast head, bowsprit, and fore and main topmasts; shipped heavy seas, stove boats and bulwarks, opened the vessel forward, and sprung a leak, leaking 400 strokes per hour; Dec. 9, lat. 40 15, lon. 54 50, was fallen in with by the ship Amelia, from Glasgow, for New-York; finding it impossible to save the vessel, having 4 feet in the hold, and the leak still increasing, concluded to abandon her. The D. P. was 9 years old, built at Newcastle, Eng., was 560 tons burden, and owned by R. B. McCallum, of Newcastle, Eng.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Arr. barks Annie McGray, Riga, T. C. Jones, Turk's Island; brigs Criterion, Dundee, Eliza, Turk's Island.

Arr. 31st steamer Hercules, Philadelphia; barks Armenia, Congress, Agalia, do.; Mary Edson, Palermo; Warren Ordway, Glasgow; also arr. ship Meeington, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Arr. schr. Florence Rogers, from New-York.

Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 31.—The steamer-tug Cochitoote, arr. in Boston, was burned last nigh; valued at about $4,000.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

MOULINIE AND LEGRANDROY

WATCHES,

OF THE STYLE OF LOUIS XV., DECORATED WITH THE MOST EXQUISITE ENAMELED PAINTINGS, AND INLAID WITH DIAMONDS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

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Dry Monopole,

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THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE

IN

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 28, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

P. CONNER, Secretary.